

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII.—NUMBER 11.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1629.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

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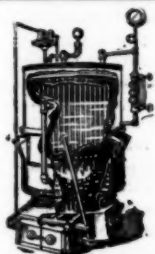
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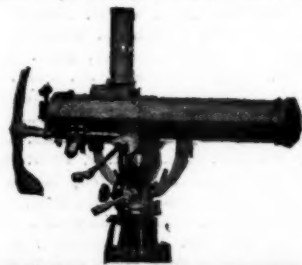
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The gossips were all wrong, and Secretary Herbert gave them a surprise on Tuesday last in the important naval changes he announced, and now they are trying to find out how they made such a grievous mistake in the states they themselves had arranged. The assignment of Capt. Philip H. Cooper to the Naval Academy, to use the expression of one officer, "took his breath away." Similar expressions might be used with regard to the various other assignments, with the exception, perhaps, of Commodore Montgomery Sicard to the command of the New York Navy Yard, and Commodore R. L. Phythian to the superintendency of the Naval Observatory. While Rear Admiral Walker did not get the Naval Academy, he secured the promise of an assignment which undoubtedly pleases him more. Secretary Herbert, in a statement he made regarding the changes, expressly states that he expects to detail Admiral Walker to the chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Greer in February next. What makes the detail of Capt. Cooper to the Academy all the more surprising is the fact that in all the gossip which circulated in relation to this assignment, his name was not even thought of until Monday night, when a telegram was sent to him directing him to come to Washington. He saw the Secretary for just ten minutes Tuesday afternoon, and afterwards left immediately for New York. His departure was the signal for the announcement of the naval assignments. In explanation of Capt. Cooper's detail, the Secretary made the following statement: "The President was very desirous of having a young man appointed as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, believing that a young man would infuse more life and energy into the Academy. Desiring to carry out the policy indicated by the President, who had no preference for any particular officer, but wanted a young man, the Secretary selected Capt. Cooper, who is one of the youngest captains, being nearly at the bottom of the captains' list, believing that no more efficient officer could be found. The Secretary expects to detail Admiral Walker to the Lighthouse Board, to succeed Admiral Greer, who will shortly retire. In the mean time Admiral Walker will be given some other duty." The other details were as follows: Capt. F. V. McNair, relieved from command of Naval Observatory and ordered to the Examining and Retiring Board. Capt. Allen V. Reed, to command the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Capt. E. M. Shepard, to command the San Francisco, relieving Capt. Cooper. Capt. H. F. Picking, to command the Minnesota, as Captain Shepard's relief. Comdr. C. S. Norton, to command the South Atlantic Station.

The results of the elections which were held in nearly all of the States on Tuesday last, Nov. 6, are summed up in the following headlines, taken from the Democratic New York "Sun" of Thursday: "Amazing Results—The Great Republican Victory Continues to Assume Enormous Proportions—Political Revolution—Republican Majority of 128 in the House of Representatives—Senate also Republican—Complete Republican Delegations from Many States—The Solid South is Broken—Loss of Tennessee and Missouri, and Probably North Carolina and Kentucky—Populists Buried Out of Sight—The Western States All Roll Up Astonishing Republican Majorities." The most cheering result for the Army is the complete overthrow of the Populists, of which the "Sun" says: "The Populists were beaten in all their strongholds except Nevada. In Colorado the defeat of Waite is crushing. The women took an active part in the fight, and were almost unanimously against him. Astonishing changes have been made in many States, and the strongholds of Democracy have been captured by the Republicans. Nearly all the Democratic leaders have been defeated, including Prof. Wilson, of West Virginia; the Bounding Springer, of Illinois; Watchdog Holman and W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, and Silver Dollar Bland, of Missouri." In Pennsylvania Gen. Hastings, the efficient Adjutant-General under Governor Beaver, has been elected by a plurality of 235,000. And so the story goes. We trust that the Republicans will appreciate the responsibility this victory imposes upon them. It is an emphatic rebuke of the populist and un-American tendencies of recent legislative discussions at Washington.

The principal event of interest this week in Army circles has been the retirement, for age, Nov. 8, of Maj.-Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, who has been stationed at Governor's Island, in command of the Division of the Atlantic, and of the Department of the East since December, 1889. At Fair Oaks, in June, 1862, Gen. Howard was twice severely wounded, and lost his right arm. For this action he received the medal of honor. For his pre-eminent work at Gettysburg he received the thanks of Congress, and was in other ways especially honored. In the march to the sea he commanded the right wing of Sherman's army, and

took part in all the numerous actions and skirmishes. After the war, from 1865 to 1872, he was Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, conducted the campaign against the hostile Nez Percés in 1877, and rendered other conspicuous service in the Indian countries. Gen. Howard is also an author of no mean capacity, among his literary productions being "Donald's School Days," "Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor," "Isabella of Castile," etc. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1855, of LL.D., by Waterville College, Maine, in 1865, of LL.D., by Shurtleff College, Illinois, in 1865, of LL.D., by Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and he is Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, conferred by the French government in 1884. He deserves well of his country as a patriot, a gallant and able soldier, and with him and his estimable family into the quiet of retirement go the best wishes of the American people.

The political tidal wave which swept the country on Tuesday last removed from the Military and Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives quite a number of their present members and left their chairmen to be selected by the Speaker of the next House. Already the officers of the two services are beginning to gossip about the men who will be selected for these positions, as they will be largely responsible for legislation which will aid or injure the Army and Navy. The greatest doubt exists as to the representative who will be selected for the chairmanship of the Military Affairs Committee. The Republican majority will be so large that there will be difficulty in the distribution of chairmanships to prevent trouble, so that when the lightning begins to play it may strike upon some one who does not now appear on the horizon. If precedent is followed, the present senior Republican member of the committee, Mr. Hull, of Iowa, will be appointed. The second representative on the list is Mr. Newton M. Curtis, of New York. A safe prediction for the chairmanship of the Naval Affairs Committee would be Representative Boutelle, of Maine. He is now the leading Republican member of this committee, and was its chairman when the Republicans were in power in the Fifty-first Congress. His appointment will probably meet with opposition from Senator Hale, upon whose seat Representative Boutelle is said to be casting a covetous eye.

It is understood that Secretary Lamont has decided to incorporate in his annual report a recommendation for legislation permitting the three-battalion regimental formation for the infantry. This subject has already been presented to the attention of Congress, and should be favorably disposed of by that body at the first opportunity upon convening next month. The necessity for such a reorganization cannot be questioned. In what Maj.-Gen. Schofield himself terms "the last annual report which I expect to be called upon to write," he says: "The reorganization of the infantry into three-battalion regiments, so long urged by military men, still remains under the consideration of Congress." It is evident from this that Gen. Schofield had grown tired of making recommendations on this subject, and therefore determined to content himself with simply referring to it in his report to past appeals. If Congress can be prevailed upon to enact legislation in relation to the reorganization of infantry into three-battalion regiments, a small increase in the strength of the enlisted force will be necessary. Adjutant-General Ruggles, in his remarks on the line of the Army in his annual report, recommends a slight increase, to 30,000, to which the present House can hardly take exception. It is to be hoped that the present Congress will, before it finally adjourns, dispose of the subject by stamping with his approval not only the recommendation for an increase in the enlisted force, but the plan of three-battalion regiments.

We commend to the attention of those who still doubt as to the necessity for adequate military preparation, the extracts we give elsewhere from the scathing report upon the operations of the National Guard of California during the railroad disturbances of last summer. Is it right that the honor, dignity, and security of the United States as a whole, or of any single State, which in effect involves the honor of the whole, should be the sport of a possible display of such military incapacity as that revealed in California? Any system which accords rank and command not to experience and capacity, but to influence, to "pull," is radically wrong, and it is worse than folly to depend upon it as our resource in emergencies. Of what value is good material in the ranks when proper discipline and military control and direction are lacking? To the gentlemen who have favored us with criticisms upon what General Schofield said in his annual report upon the lesson China is teaching us, we respectfully commend this report upon the California National Guard.

Carrying out its policy, the War Department has directed that another Indian company be disbanded. This is the company of Navahoes stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M. The Department has seen the futility of educating the Indians as soldiers, and as soon as possible it is its intention to muster out of the service the remaining three companies stationed at Fort Apache, Ariz., Fort Sill, O. T., and Fort Meade, S. D., respectively. The day of usefulness of the Indians as scouts has passed away. White men are much better for this as for other service and have pride for the flag under which they serve, something the Indian has not.

Strictest economy is being observed at the War Department, in the matter of transportation at least. Under an order recently issued by Secretary Lamont only absolutely necessary changes are made, and it was for this reason that Surgeon-General Sternberg only detailed half a dozen of the newly-appointed acting hospital stewards to duty at the present time. The other details will be made as the exigencies of the service require. Secretary Lamont's order in this regard is a direct result of the strike and the recent transportation of troops.

Recent experiments with aluminum horseshoes have not been very satisfactory, but the War Department does not despair of obtaining an alloy of this metal for such use. Maj. Gen. Schofield, to whom the matter was referred, has directed that a number of troops of cavalry be supplied with them, so that they can be given a thorough test. The horseshoes have steel points projecting outward, which serve as a protection for the lighter metal and add but little at the same time, to its weight.

The "Home Journal" is doing yeoman service on behalf of the newspaper press by its spirited attacks on the New York Post Office for the dilatory delivery of newspapers. The Post Office is no doubt greatly crippled by a want of sufficient force, but the "Home Journal" says: "The Postmaster's facilities and appropriation may be comparatively small, and he may have much to contend with, but this will hardly account for allowing thirty hours to elapse between the depositing of a newspaper in the general office, down town, and its delivery in Seventieth street, on the west side. Nor is there the slightest excuse whatever, even under the present conditions, for allowing a newspaper to reach Astoria, L. I. (opposite 52d street), on Saturday, which was deposited in the main office on the Wednesday previous, before 5 a. m. The distance is not more than six miles between the two offices, thus showing that the newspaper mails travel slower than two miles per day. These two instances are not hypothetical cases, but are actual examples of the snabby service rendered publishers of newspapers and subscribers to newspapers by the New York Post Office. Nor are these cases of delayed delivery accidental or occasional; they occur almost every week." We call attention to the matter, as it may serve to explain delays in the receipt of the Army and Navy Journal.

By following the rigid rules of seniority until the retirement of Major-General Miles, Aug. 8, 1903, the following promotions to general officers will result, taking into account only retirements: Ruger, Maj. Gen., and Shafter, Brig. Gen., Nov. 8, 1894; Merriam, Brig. Gen., April 22, 1895; Merritt, Maj. Gen., and Bliss, Brig. Gen., Sept. 29, 1895; Brooke, Maj. Gen., and Forsyth, Brig. Gen., April 2, 1897; Anderson, Brig. Gen., May 8, 1894; Crofton, Brig. Gen., Aug. 26, 1898; Wade, Brig. Gen., Dec. 18, 1898, and Maj. Gen., March 25, 1902; Compton, Brig. Gen., April 17, 1899; Cochran, Brig. Gen., Oct. 16, 1899; Arnold, Brig. Gen., Jan. 21, 1900; De Russy, Brig. Gen., Jan. 28, 1900, and Maj. Gen., July 21, 1902; Otis, Maj. Gen., and Poland, Brig. Gen., June 16, 1900; Pearson, Brig. Gen., July 18, 1900; Bates, Brig. Gen., Oct. 14, 1900, and Maj. Gen., Aug. 8, 1903; Burt, Brig. Gen., Feb. 22, 1901; Snyder, Brig. Gen., March 24, 1901; Hall, Brig. Gen., Nov. 13, 1901; Smith, Brig. Gen., Nov. 15, 1901; Kellogg, Brig. Gen., March 25, 1902; Owenshine, Brig. Gen., May 20, 1902; Sumner, S. S., Brig. Gen., July 21, 1902; Page, Brig. Gen., Feb. 9, 1903; Perry, Brig. Gen., Aug. 8, 1903.

The visits of so many enthusiastic Japanese botanists to Manchuria of late years is now explained by the excellent maps and thorough knowledge of the region possessed by the Japanese military authorities. The Japanese have also made a very detailed and accurate survey of the Western Korean coast during the last two or three years and the results are embodied in a chart which is only issued to the Japanese men-of-war. The consequence is that the Navy of Japan have a trustworthy guide to the navigation of the intricate passages between the myriads of islands that line the coast, forming a dense archipelago from Chemulpo to the south of the Peninsula. By their superior knowledge they are enabled to take their entire fleet safely along these islands and detach the warships on special duties at separate stations, showing they are quite secure while free to pounce on any hostile ship that may by its unweariness afford an easy prey.

A portion of the daily press, quoting inaccurately from the annual report of the Medical Director of the Department of the East, has arrived at the conclusion that alcoholism is on the increase in the Army. One paper says:



"Several thousand days' labor was lost in one year on this account." What the report did intimate was that many thousand days' labor was lost from disease due to alcohol and venery, coupled with a statement that "for venereal diseases admissions were about three times as numerous as for alcoholism, and days lost eighteen times as many."

The Army, or a portion of it, at least, mourns the disappearance of "Blanco" and "Heel Ball" from the list of articles kept on hand for sale by the Subsistence Department. The good soldier will find no difficulty in keeping up a polish as usual, but the poor soldier will have to take steps to lay in a stock of "elbow grease."

#### ARMY REPORTS.

##### ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Gen. Casey proposes to add one and a half million dollars this year to the \$3,021,000 already expended on coast defenses. At 6 of the 15 ports to be provided for emplacements have been commenced, and initiated at two more. One complete battery for the defense of New York Harbor will be completed by mounting this fall the second of the two 12-in. guns—6 thus far mounted. Batteries of 16 mortars each will be ready for New York and San Francisco before July next, and three 12-in. rifles mounted on barbettes on heights commanding San Francisco Harbor. An appropriation for the disappearing gun carriage is asked, in view of the fact that guns on hand and emplacements awaiting their platforms are delayed by lack of carriages.

"With the funds appropriated since 1888, 26 mining casemates and other galleries have been commenced at the harbors of Portland, Me., Boston, Narragansett Bay, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Pensacola, and San Francisco. Of these 20 are ready for occupation, but the outfit of cable, mines, etc., is not complete. It must not be assumed that these mines will make guns and mortars unnecessary."

##### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Surgeon General Sternberg has saved part of his appropriation and proposes to cover it into the Treasury. It is proposed that a good military character be required for admission to the Hot Springs Hospital. The folly of reducing the Medical Corps so as to compel the employment of civil physicians at a higher expense is pointed out. A post medical officer has various and important duties to perform in addition to caring for the sick. The medical officer's presence is more important than that of any other officer, for no other officer can perform his duties. This folly will become more apparent in case of active service, for which the Medical Department, equally with the rest of the Army, is maintained. The successful establishment of the Army Medical School is reported, and the Surgeon General views with much satisfaction the improved school, which, although adding nothing to the expenses of the Medical Department, affords advantages that could only be derived from a costly institution. The examinations here should be taken into account in determining relative rank.

The expense of the Hospital Corps for the year has been within \$215,000. The schools of instruction have continued their valuable work. As a result of the system of identification to which all recruits are now subjected the ranks have been kept free from undesirable men.

The number of days lost by sickness in the Army was equal to 14.7 for each member of the strength of the Army. The Department of Texas had the worst, and the Department of the Columbia the best medical record. The recruiting depots, Columbus Barracks and Davis Island, had the largest admission rates. More comfortable buildings are required at Forts Keogh, Custer, and Yates, Whipple Barracks, and San Carlos. The quarters at Davis Island and Columbus Barracks are overcrowded, and there are faults of drainage at Angel Island, Fort Grant and Brady, and faults in the sewerage at Fort Whipple and Fort Sill. The cistern at Fort Monroe is in an imperfect and dangerous condition. Insufficient water supply is reported at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Jefferson Barracks. General satisfaction is reported with the food and cooking. The poor beef in some localities is attributed to the system of awarding contracts of long duration at prices which prevent the supply of beef from distant pastures. The change in the Army shoe and the adoption of a white uniform in warm latitudes has contributed much to the comfort of the men.

##### ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

We regret that we have not sufficient space to do justice to this report, as it contains much of interest. Gen. Flagler advocates that 15-in. guns and 8-in. converted rifles (muzzle loaders) be placed in such channels as lead to the vital parts of important cities, the restricted sea way in which prevents the passage of a number of vessels at one time; he cites those leading into Lake Ponchartraine as an example.

The work done at the Sandy Hook proving grounds is shown by the statement that there were fired from rapid-fire guns, 2,484 rounds; field and siege guns, 703 rounds; breech-loading rifled mortars, 378 rounds; seacoast guns, 459 rounds; Brown segmental gun, 176 rounds; total, 4,200 rounds.

The contract for 18 3-calibre Gatling guns has been completed. "In the proof of these guns with the new smokeless powder ammunition trouble was experienced from the escape of gas through punctured primers, which threw the extractor out of place and temporarily disabled the gun. This was remedied by providing vents for the escape of gas in such cases without injury to the gun. Reports have been received of occasional failures of the new feed strip for this gun. The company claim these failures were due to imperfections in their manufacture. As a result of this a careful inspection of the feed strips furnished by the company to the Department has been instituted."

The first of the new 3-calibre magazine rifles was completed at the Springfield Armory Jan. 1. They are now turning out 60 of these rifles per day, with a probable increase to 80. The regular manufacture of the service ball cartridges for this rifle was begun at the Frankford Arsenal in May last. Comparative tests of 30-calibre lubricated and non-lubricated bullets resulted in finding that lubricant is not required for a bullet with German-silver jacket. Experiments have been made with Hebler tubular bullets, adapted to the 3-calibre rifle. The advantages claimed for this bullet are, in the main, its weight, which enables about 40% more cartridges to be carried per man, and flatness of trajectory. In Gen. Flagler's opinion this bullet is at a marked disadvantage, so far as can be judged from the limited number of trials, as compared with the service bullet, in respect to accuracy, and its light weight makes it doubtful whether the shock would be sufficient for military use.

It is considered doubtful whether reloading ammunition, with the black powder, even, by troops, has proved economical for the service. It is estimated that the losses resulting from various causes are more than equivalent to

the expense of returning the empty cases to the cartridge factory for reloading purposes.

Contracts were made with the California Powder Works (Peyton), and the Leonard Smokeless Powder Company, of New York, in December last, each for 5,000 pounds of smokeless powder for the .30-calibre magazine rifle. The Peyton powder was delivered in good season, and in August of this year, under the provisions of contract, an additional order for 10,000 pounds of the same powder was placed with that company. The Leonard powder has not as yet been delivered.

Tests were made with the Reed bullet, in which the jacket is deposited on the lead core by electrolysis. No advantage, however, seems to exist over the ordinary mechanical method of applying the covering to the lead.

About 25 powders have been submitted during the year and subjected to exhaustive tests. The Peyton and Leonard powders were selected as samples of nitro-glycerine powders, and compared with foreign representative gun cotton powders. Comparative sun exposure, velocity, and stability tests were undertaken, with the result that the best samples of the nitro-glycerine powders were found equal to the gun cotton and non-nitro-glycerine powders. The conclusion reached from the corrosive effect shown on steel plates, however, was that when burned in the air the gun cotton powders had most effect on steel, and this was more noticeable when the flashed residue was allowed to remain for some time undisturbed.

But little progress has been made during the year with the tests of the 10 and 11-inch sea-coast guns. Three wire-wound guns are mentioned as having been tested, two of which are practically the same—the Brown 5-inch segmental and the Woodbridge 10-inch—and are both defective. The Crozier 10-inch is still under test, and no sign of weakness has yet appeared. The claims for the wire-wound system are its economy, and that, despite some weakness due to welds and splices, the wire envelope gives greater strength than the steel hoop system. Both theory and experience, says General Flagler, have proved, however, that with the built-up steel hoop envelope we have greater strength than the steel tube can be designed and constructed to withstand, nor have we yet reached the limit of strength in this built-up steel envelope.

Concerning the pneumatic 10-inch disappearing carriage, the Ordnance Board reports that it possesses in a marked degree the properties which should pertain to a disappearing carriage for high power guns; that it is simple in construction, and loading and manoeuvring are done with ease, certainty and rapidity. A very clear and instructive diagram is contained in the report, giving the method of plotting the shots of the new mortars to scale with the deck of the U. S. S. Philadelphia.

##### ARMY SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Gen. John P. Hawkins, states that the greater portion of supplies during the past year have been procured, as usual, at the large markets of the country. But fresh meat and, to a great extent, flour and fresh vegetables, have been obtained from dealers in produce at or near the points of issue. Eight hundred and twenty-nine rations were distributed to destitute citizens upon orders of the commanding officers. In a letter to the Adjutant-General relative to the losses occurring to the appropriations of the Subsistence Department, it was said that it has been supposed section 1144, Revised Statutes, supplemented by section 1300, confers a right upon all enlisted men to make all their purchases on credit, if they so elect. The experience of the past few years shows that this construction is a mischievous one, whatever views may be held as to the efficacy of the statute for conferring the right. Another section (1144) referred to seems to give to each Inspector-General of the Army authority to "designate" articles to be kept for sale, whereas, in point of practice, the recommendations of these several Inspectors-General are submitted to the Secretary of War, and the latter decides as to what shall be so kept. With the view that all questions be settled under the scope of the law (and incidentally that expenses of selling subsistence stores on credit, by simply figuring the paper accountability in the Subsistence and Pay departments), General Hawkins recommends that sections 1299 and 1300, Rev. Stat., be repealed, and that section 1144 be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1144. The officers of the Subsistence Department shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men, at cost price, for cash, such articles of subsistence stores as may, from time to time, be designated by the Secretary of War; provided, That sales of such stores on credit may be made to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, the amounts due therefor to be charged on the pay accounts of officers and on the muster and pay rolls of enlisted men next after the date of purchase, and deducted from the payments made upon such pay accounts or muster and pay rolls by the Pay Department.

##### QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

In addition to his report concerning the routine of his Department, the Quartermaster-General of the Army states that the new shoes issued to the Army have proved most satisfactory. Their distribution thus far has been confined to such sizes as were not included on the stock of old shoes on hand. The leggings of extra length, supplied to the cavalry, have given general satisfaction. Opinions differ as to the sample rubber capes intended as a substitute for the rubber ponchos and blankets. No conclusion has been reached as to aluminum equipments. The average cost of cavalry horses was \$99.15, and of artillery horses \$122.65. The appropriation for barracks and quarters was insufficient. Over one-half of the appropriation of \$700,000 for last year was expended for rent and alteration of the poorly-constructed and inadequate buildings provided to meet a temporary emergency. Of the \$570,889.30 appropriated for the construction of buildings and enlargement of posts \$110,896.11 remains unexpended. The infantry drill hall at Fort Sheridan has been completed during the year. Similar drill halls should be erected at all large posts. The approaches to Arlington should be improved, and a new bridge built across the Potomac from the foot of New York avenue, as an approach to it. The work of surveying, locating and preserving the lines of battle at Antietam is in progress, and that at Gettysburg has been completed. A suitable fireproof building for preserving records is required for the storage of records and accounts, formerly turned over to the Treasury. A considerable saving in time and clerical labor has been effected by directing all officers of the Q. M. Dept. rendering money accounts and property returns to substitute a press copy for the duplicate retained by the officer, and substituting for the record letters sent and index a letterpress book, in which all correspondence will be copied and indexed. Consolidated messes have been established at the following posts during the past fiscal year: Fort Bliss, Tex.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. Time and experience are fast demonstrating the wisdom of the change.

West Point cadet appointments this week are as follows: Henry Blow Farrar, St. Joseph (4th District), Mo.; William Henry Beall, Hammond (10th District), Ind.; George V. H. Mosely (alternate), Evanston (4th District), Ill.; Claude Shuford (alternate), Tyler (3d District), Tex.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Kimball, U. S. N., have taken a house on Tully Place, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Matthews, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has taken a house at No. 1101 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., returned last week from Tuxedo, and are established in Washington for the winter.

Mrs. Biddle, wife of Col. James Biddle, 9th Cav., is in New York, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis Chapman, at No. 83 Clinton Place.

Lieut.-Commander William W. Gillpatrick, U. S. N., left Washington on Monday to undertake his new duty on board the receiving-ship Franklin.

Lieut.-Commander K. M. G. Brown, recently retired, has given up his house in Washington, and will take up a residence in the country with his family.

Commander Harrington, the former President of the Steel Board, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harrington, have taken a house on 20th St., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., spent a few days in Washington this week for the purpose of establishing his family in their winter home at Fort Monroe.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., has moved from his residence on G St. and taken the Captain Folger house on New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

Commander Goodrich, U. S. N., who has been commanding the Concord, will join Mrs. Goodrich in Hartford, Conn., where she has taken a house for the winter.

Miss Buckingham, sister of Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, who has been very ill in New York for several weeks, is better, and has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Colt, at Zanesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Reeder, wife of Lieut.-Commander Wm. H. Reeder, U. S. N., has sold her house to Mrs. John Gittings, of Baltimore, and arranged another home on 20th St., Washington, D. C.

Miss Rosalie Bates Bogert, daughter of Medical Director Edward S. Bogert, U. S. N., will be married Nov. 10, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, to Mr. Arthur Gordon Sherwood, of that city.

The engagement of Miss Louise Bradford, sister-in-law of Commander Crowninshield, U. S. N., and Mr. J. Parker Varum, of Rochester, N. Y., is announced. The wedding is to be celebrated in New York City in January.

Naval Cadet Edward McCauley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, had his arm broken at the football game between the Naval Academy eleven and the Pennsylvania team. He is now in the hospital at Annapolis.

P. A. Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. N., has just returned from a trip abroad, where he has been since June. Mr. Tobin is the inventor of Tobin brouze, and has been engaged in overseeing the work on a vessel on which the invention was used.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, and Mrs. Lemly have gone to the home of the former's mother in South Carolina for a short stay. During Captain Lemly's absence 1st Lieut. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., is acting Judge Advocate-General.

Mrs. Richard Rush and Miss Daisy Rush, wife and daughter of Lieut.-Commander Rush, U. S. N., have returned from a long stay in Europe, and taken a house on Jefferson Place, Washington. Commander Rush is now in charge of the Navy Library and War Records.

Medical Director S. Jackson, U. S. N., and family have returned to their residence on Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., having passed the summer at Narragansett Pier. Miss Jackson joined her parents in New York, after a tour of four months' travel in Europe with friends.

The marriage of Lieut.-Commander Wells L. Field, U. S. N., to Miss Ruth Dunning Clark, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Dr. G. Clark, took place on Thursday of this week, Nov. 8, at Bennington, Vt. After the wedding tour they will be at home in New York, Lieut.-Commander Field being on duty on the schoolship St. Mary's.

Miss Martha Hichborn, the daughter of Chief Constructor Hichborn, of the Navy, is going out this winter, although she will not make a formal debut. Mrs. Hichborn is much averse to the flourish of trumpets with which the majority of girls make their advent into society. Miss Hichborn is remarkably good looking, with a most intelligent and winning expression.

Capt. Henry C. Taylor, President of the Naval War College, was in Washington the early part of the week and had several conferences with the Secretary, presumably in relation to the changes in important naval stations. It is said that Captain Taylor could have obtained a change of station had he so desired. He is satisfied, however, with this present billet.

Officers registered during the week at Navy Dept. as follows: Ensign C. L. Hussey, Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, Lieut.-Comdr. J. D. Adams, Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, Ensign C. B. Morgan, Asst. Surg. J. S. Hope, Ensign S. E. Kittelle, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Comdr. C. M. Chester, Lieut. Harry Kimball, Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, Asst. Surg. Henry De Land Wilson.

On Wednesday, Nov. 7, a luncheon of 30 covers was given to Miss Marie Youness, of New Orleans, at the Victoria Hotel, by Mr. Douglas M. Stanfield, of that city, and Mr. George Stewart Smith, of Boston. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Drexel and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb. Afterwards Flag-Lieutenant Niblack took the party to the New York, where the Admiral gave them a dance.

Lieut. Edward Brinley, of the Brazilian cruiser Nietheroy, in the current number of "Engineering News" has an interesting article on the dynamite gun of that ship. Lieutenant Brinley still remains an officer of the Nietheroy, which is a sufficient answer to the slanderous newspaper reports in regard to him, which were printed last spring. As Lieutenant Brinley, when in the U. S. Naval service, had the reputation of being somewhat of a martinet, it is not difficult to know why he became unpopular with the civilian element, including reporters, on board the Nietheroy, and who characteristically proceeded to "get even" by traducing him in the newspapers.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee, 9th Cavalry, late Inspector-General Dept. of Colorado, in his recent annual report, calls attention to the great loss of "mule power," by reason of incompetent drivers, and to the necessity for quartermasters to establish "schools of practice" for their men, which shall be something different from the no-instruction method of the present time. Tossing a soldier at a team with orders to drive it is not sufficient, says Major Chaffee.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. Thomas Cruise, 6th Cav.; Major A. A. De Loffre, Medical Department; Major Wyllys Lyman, retired; 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton, retired; Capt. W. A. Miller, retired; 1st Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. James A. Lynch, 15th Inf.; Capt. E. Burr, Engineers; 1st Lieut. W. E. Alm, 5th Cav.; Capt. L. V. Caziarc, 2d Art.; Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Murray Baldwin, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Inf.



Mrs. General Schofield is expecting her mother, Mrs. Kilbourne, to visit her next week.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., on leave, will spend the month of November at Uniontown, Ky.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite, Surgeon, on leave from Fort Reno, O. T., is visiting friends in Chicago.

Capt. J. A. Fessenden, retired, of Stamford, Conn., visited friends at Governor's Island Nov. 5.

Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th Cav., has recently changed base from San Antonio to Fort Hancock, Tex.

Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Nov. 5 from a short leave.

Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 6, from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 6th Cav., has taken charge of the schools at Fort Myer, Va., for the ensuing winter season.

Capt. W. L. Finley, 9th Cav., and bride are not expected to join at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, until December.

Col. T. C. Sullivan, A. C. Gen. of S., has returned to Chicago from an extended leave much improved in health.

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled at his new station, St. Paul.

Maj. Michael Conney, 4th Cav., has left Boise Barracks, Idaho, for the East, to spend the winter on leave.

Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on leave, to rejoin about Nov. 24.

Maj. John Egan, 1st Art., commanding Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., rejoined there Nov. 6 from a short leave.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island this week from a pleasant trip to New England.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Warren, Mass., has taken charge of the post schools for the winter.

Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Adjutant 21st Inf., has taken over the duties of secretary of the officers' lyceum at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., has entered upon recruiting duty at Brooklyn, but, with his family, is still residing at Governor's Island.

Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf., under assignment by Col. A. T. Smith, has taken charge of the Ordnance Department at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon has been appointed Fire Marshal at Fort Monroe, Va., under well-digested regulations issued by the commandant, Colonel Frank.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., on leave, is spending November at Columbia, Tenn., and will join at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., early in December.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., lately visiting in Boston, Mass., is expected to join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., towards the end of November.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., contributes to the November number of the "Forum" an excellent professional article entitled "The Eastern War and After."

Col. J. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General, made a round of the forts in New York Harbor this week to look into the condition of the Medical Department at each.

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., has, by direction of Col. N. W. Osborne, post commander, taken charge of the post exchange and general mess at Fort McPherson, Ga.

The marriage of Lieut. Claude B. Swezey, 8th Cav., to Miss Frances Mary Comba, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Richard Comba, 12th Inf., was to take place on Wednesday of this week, Nov. 7.

Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Whipple have moved from their former residence on Rhode Island avenue to No. 1777 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Morris S. Miller, daughter of the late General Macomb, U. S. A., and her daughter, Miss L. D. M. Miller, have arranged to spend the winter in Washington at their home, No. 2029 Hillyer place.

Maj. A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster, who has been on sick leave in the East since May 3 last, will soon go to San Francisco to assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of California, in succession to Colonel J. C. G. Chandler, A. Q. M. G., who will be retired for age.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, president of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Co., lost his left hand as the result of a peculiar accident at the company's works on Nov. 1. Much sympathy is expressed for the maimed gentleman. His hand was blown to pieces by the ignition of some explosive of his own invention with which he was experimenting.

Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., whose detail as A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General Howard terminated this week by the retirement of the latter, will bid farewell next week to friends at Governor's Island and leave with his family for Kingston, R. I., to enter on a tour of college duty. Governor's Island parts with regret with Captain and Mrs. Wotherspoon, but the Rhode Island College is to be congratulated at having secured the services of so efficient an officer.

The residence of Col. Anthony Heger, U. S. A., retired, was used on Monday for a meeting of Army ladies in Washington, who organized a Canton flannel society, according to the programme of former years. Mrs. Parker, wife of Major Parker, U. S. A., was the originator of the scheme. The society provides hundreds of warm garments each year for the poor connected with the Army service. The meeting was attended by the wives of leading officers stationed in Washington.

At a meeting of Henry J. Hunt Garrison No. 120, R. A. and N. U. Fort Canby, Wash., Oct. 16, 1894, resolutions were unanimously adopted electing Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th U. S. Art., a member on the ground that he has always proven a good friend and a kind adviser to the enlisted men serving under him, and through his kindness, readiness and cheerful help he has aided so much in perfecting this garrison in its infancy. In a letter to Garrison-Adjutant Joseph Lanzon, Lieut. Wood said: "I wish to convey to you my gratification that our garrison, bears the name of our late beloved Colonel Henry J. Hunt. His memory is dear to every officer and soldier of our regiment, and his ability and record as an artilleryman has never been exceeded in any nation."

Among Fort Riley items we note: Mrs. Hoffman, widow of the late Gen. William Hoffman, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Bell. Mrs. Garlington gave a dinner to her aunt, Mrs. Hoffman, Friday; the guests were Colonel and Mrs. Carpenter, Captain and Mrs. McClelland, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. J. F. Bell, Captain Augur and Lieutenant Russell. Mrs. Gresham entertained dinner Thursday. Asst.-Surg. J. D. Poindexter has reported for duty. Lieut. O. B. Meyer, 2d Cav., has joined his troop, relieving Lieut. T. J. Lewis, who has been detailed in charge of the instruction cavalry recruits. Mrs. W. A. Rafferty has joined her husband, Major Rafferty, 2d Cav., and they are now comfortably located in quarters. Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, R. Q. M. 7th Cav., has returned from leave and resumed his duty as Post Adjutant.

Old Elk, of Troop L, 1st Cav., has severed his connection with the Service under the purchase system.

The address of Mrs. J. E. Myers, widow of the late Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., U. S. A., is 314 W. Clinton street, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Maj. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. Marine Corps, Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Bartlett are recent arrivals at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Miss Mary Breckinridge, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge, U. S. A., went over to Annapolis to witness the football game last week.

Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., and family, will leave New York about Nov. 15 for the Pacific coast en route to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Surgeon-General and Mrs. Sternberg, U. S. A., have invitations out for a dinner to meet Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson on Saturday.

Capt. G. E. Pond and Mrs. Pond, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., are recent visitors at Fort Leavenworth, the guests of Captain and Mrs. Pope.

Two retirements for age finish up 1894, namely: Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf., Dec. 16, and Col. J. G. Chandler, A. Q. M. G., Dec. 31.

Lieut. George Vidner under recent orders transfers from the 10th Inf., at Fort Sill, to the 10th Cav., Troop F, Captain Ayres, at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Warren, Mass., has been placed in charge of the general mess there by the commandant, Major Sinclair.

Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art., by the recent promotion of Major Kinzie, has taken over the command of Light Battery D of his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Col. Richard I. Dodge, U. S. A., is residing comfortably at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he has many pleasant associations, and is likely to remain there for the winter.

Capt. W. R. R. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fisher, who have recently returned from a sojourn abroad, will leave New York next week for Fort Meade, S. Dak.

The Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Acting Chaplain at Governor's Island, has taken charge of the post schools at Governor's Island now in session, and expects a successful winter season.

Col. John Kemp Mizner, 10th Cav., who has been on leave since he relinquished the Superintendentcy of the Recruiting Service on Oct. 1, is due at Fort Custer, Mont., about Nov. 20.

Lieut. P. C. March, 5th Art., left Washington Barracks Nov. 1 to spend November, December and January on leave, at the end of which he will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, U. S. A., a recent arrival at Fort Barrancas, Fla., has taken charge of the post schools there for the winter season. Chaplain Hall has been on leave lately at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf., who has left Fort Huachuca to spend November and December on leave, is expected to visit New York, from which he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1885.

Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, has arrived in Washington, D. C., for duty with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in place of Capt. George McC. Derby, who goes to New Orleans.

Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., who has been spending a few weeks on leave since he relinquished duty as attending surgeon at Baltimore, was expected to arrive at Fort Meade, S. Dak., this week.

Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., late A. D. C. to General Howard, left New York this week to join Captain Knox's troop at Fort Grant, Ariz. While en route he will spend a few days in Chicago visiting relatives.

The Portland, Ore., "Sunday Oregonian" of Oct. 21, 1894, says: "The engagement of Miss Antoinette Prescott, daughter of Mr. C. H. Prescott, of Portland, to Mr. E. C. Mears, of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., son of the late Col. F. Mears, U. S. A., is announced."

Col. M. I. Ludington, after a pleasant tour of duty in Washington, D. C., dating from July, 1890, will shortly go to Chicago to assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Missouri, in succession to Gen. J. D. Bingham, who will be retired for age next May.

A Fort Leavenworth despatch says: "Corporal Hanson, Troop A, 7th Cav., who lately passed an excellent examination for a commission as 2d Lieutenant in every branch but English, has been surprised by a letter informing him of the death of an uncle, who, in his will, bequeathed him over \$100,000. If unsuccessful in securing another examination he will apply for his discharge from the Service and seek to join the Japanese Army in the field."

Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., has succeeded Lieut. V. E. Stottler as Regimental Quartermaster, the latter having been appointed Acting Indian Agent. Colonel Pearson, in relieving Lieutenant Stottler, says: "He has been conscientious and efficient in the discharge of his duties as Quartermaster, and merits the good opinion of his superiors, which has induced them to confer upon him the honorable and responsible position of Indian Agent."

The Washington "Star" says: "Since 'The Star' announced that Captain Derby, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, had been relieved of his duties here and ordered to New Orleans, many rumors have been put into circulation as to the causes by which the change was brought about. It has been whispered around in the vicinity of the District Building that a combine of semi-municipal corporations—annoyed at the honest persistence with which Captain Derby compelled contractors to live up to their obligations—had set in motion the machinery which operated finally to the removal of the conscientious officer. That Captain Derby is not beloved by the contractors over whose work he has had supervision is well known, and it is also certain that those who are compelled by him to do their whole duty by the city were as one against him; but it is not true that the opposition had anything to do with the transfer of the Captain from this city. Now that the order has been issued requiring Captain Derby to move to a place where the duties are quite as onerous and the responsibility much greater, it may suit the purposes of some men to have it understood that they pulled the string or tightened the wire, but the nods and the winks and the shrugging of shoulders will not deceive sensible and well-informed persons. Upon such authority as General Casey's it may be stated without fear of contradiction that Captain Derby's transfer was in the nature of a compliment to that efficient officer. It will be a dark day for the District of Columbia when disgruntled contractors can so influence the War Department as to bring about the removal of engineer officers whose sole aim is to conserve the best interests of the taxpayers. Never in the history of the local government has there been more of honest and sensible administration in the Engineer Department than has been given us by Commissioner Powell and Captain Derby, and it is entirely to their credit that they have achieved unpopularity with those corporations and individuals with whom the people, through the duly appointed authorities, have business connections."

Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., left Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 5 on a short leave of absence.

Lieut. A. A. Cabanis, 20th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, is a recent arrival in Baltimore, Md.

Adjutant C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 6 to be absent for a week.

Lieut. Geo. Palmer, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 7 to be absent for a fortnight.

Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., left Madison Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 7 on a post leave for one week.

Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav., under recent orders moves his headquarters from Fort Custer to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Capt. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav., with his troop, C, arrived at Fort Robinson, Neb., this week from Fort McKinney.

Capt. J. R. Keen, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and bride are expected to arrive at Key West Barracks, Fla., next week.

Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., has taken charge of the Ordnance Department at Davids Island, N. Y. H., under the commandant, Maj. W. L. Haskin.

Col. J. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General, visited Davids Island this week and made a thorough inspection of the medical department at that post.

Mrs. Ernest Hinds is visiting her father, the Rev. Dr. Miller, 123 Breckinridge street, Louisville, Ky., where she will remain until after the holidays.

Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., with Company G under his command, will leave Fort Ontario, N. Y., Nov. 20 for Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. A. D. Niskern, 20th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth from leave, has, by direction of Colonel Hawkins, taken charge of the signal instruction at that post.

Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surgeon, bade farewell to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 5, and started for his new station, St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 9, to be absent for a week. During his absence Lieut.-Col. J. P. Kline, 9th Inf., will command the post of Madison Barracks.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav., after a pleasant tour of staff duty at Vancouver Barracks dating from April, 1893, will shortly join his regiment in the Department of the Colorado.

Col. J. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., with his headquarters and three companies, arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week from Fort McKinney, which is now abandoned as a garrisoned post.

Lieuts. Hines, Powell, and Bookmiller will leave Fort Omaha Nov. 12, for Bloomington, Ill., to attend the wedding of Lieut. L. M. Prince, 2d Inf., and Miss Rinehart, which will occur on the 14th.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., now visiting at Bethlehem, Pa., expects to leave there early in December to visit his sons at Fort Riley, Kan., Lieuts. S. R. H. and Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav.

Lieut. R. N. Getty, R. Q. M., 22d Inf., was a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion. While there he was the guest of Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, an officer of the same regiment.

The recovery of Mr. Ethelbert Breckinridge, son of General Breckinridge, is now assured. Mr. Breckinridge has been suffering from concussion of the spine from an accident received in a football game.

Col. W. H. Closson, 4th Art., commandant of Washington Barracks, D. C., has placed Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., a recent arrival, in charge of the primary and advanced classes of enlisted pupils at the post schools.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspector-General's Department, has returned to the War Department from an inspection trip of the accounts of officers stationed at posts in the South. He reports the results of his trip as being very satisfactory.

Nov. 2 being the first anniversary of the marriage of Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf., Mrs. Penrose, temporarily at Fort Niobrara, surprised her husband with a handsome gold watch bearing the inscription in well-executed letters, "C. W. P."

Lieut. Tracy Dickson, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was married Nov. 7 at Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Isabella Kendrick Abbott, daughter of Colonel B. F. Abbott, of that city. The ceremony was a quiet one, only intimate friends of the bride and groom being present. Lieut. G. C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., was best man. After a short tour the married couple will be at home at Springfield Armory, Mass.

Ord. Sergt. Hargis, late first sergt. Troop D, 8th Cav., was presented with a gold watch and chain by his troop commander, Capt. E. A. Godwin, and the men of the troop at Fort Meade, Oct. 31. The watch is an Elgin movement, the case handsomely engraved, "William T. Hargis, from Troop D, 8th Cav., a token of their respect and affection." The chain is pure Black Hills gold.

Lieut.-Col. M. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., Asst. to the Inspector General, Dept. of the East, inspected the accounts of disbursing officers at Burlington, Vt. Capt. S. S. Leach, Engineer, and Capt. Guy Howard, A. Q. M., Wednesday, Nov. 7. After his inspection Col. Volkmar accompanied Capt. Howard in a drive after his team of handsome bays, to Fort Ethan Allen, where he met several cavalry acquaintances, and renewed old friendships.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard relinquished command of the Department of the East at noon of Nov. 8, without any formal ceremony, although he held an informal reception during the forenoon to say good-bye to the officers, residents, etc., on Governor's Island. As he left the post on the 1 p. m. boat a salute was fired in his honor. He is most affectionately remembered at Governor's Island for his kindly disposition and constant efforts for the comfort of the community.

Recent additions to the Army Co-Operative Fire Association are Col. Simon Snyder and Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th Inf.; Capt. William Davis, Jr., 10th Inf.; Major Randolph, 3d Art.; Lieut. Lyon, 2d Art.; Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav.; Capt. James B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Lieut. J. D. Miley, 5th Art.; Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d Art.; Capt. Burns, 15th Inf.; Lieut. McFarland, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Bush, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Laubach, 23d Inf.; Chaplain Robinson, Lieuts. Moore, 18th Inf.; Bridgman, 2d Art.; Walke, 5th Art.; Cronkhite, 4th Art., and Ridgway, 5th Art.

Persons who have been thrown into close contact with the new Czar during his visits to England say that he spoke English perfectly. He acquired his education from an English governess and English tutors. When induced to talk freely he expressed liberal ideas and seemed to care nothing for the rights of kings. He showed no disposition to militarism, and was almost nervously fond of retirement. Czar Nicholas, during his stay in London, preferred to spend his time quietly reading rather than in attendance at ceremonies. Solitary rambles through the streets seemed, too, to afford him much more amusement and pleasure than theatre and opera going. He has openly professed a dislike for war, and his tendencies are in the direction of peace, and his taste and pursuits simple.



## PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your readers may be interested to read of the degree of civilization attained by the Japanese, and of the ethical standard adopted by their government, in connection with other matters brought to public notice by the momentous contest now going on between China and the Island Empire.

The Japan "Weekly Mail" of Sept. 29, 1894, states that Count Oyama, Minister of State for War, has issued the following notification to the army:

"Belligerent operations being properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and their being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succor and rescue should be extended even to those of the enemy's forces who are disabled either by wounds or disease. In obedience to these principles, civilized nations in time of peace enter into conventions to mutually assist disabled persons in time of war, without distinction of friend or foe. This humane union is called the Geneva Convention, or more commonly the Red Cross Association. Japan became a party to it in June, 1886, and her soldiers have already been instructed that they are bound to treat with kindness and helpfulness such of their enemies as may be disabled by wounds or disease. China, not having joined any such convention, it is possible that her soldiers, ignorant of these enlightened principles, may subject diseased or wounded Japanese to merciless treatment. Against such contingencies the Japanese troops must be on their guard. But at the same time they must never forget that however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must, nevertheless, be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization; his disabled must be succored, and his captured kindly and considerately protected.

"It is not alone to those disabled by wounds or sickness that merciful and gentle treatment should be extended. Similar treatment is also due to those who offer no resistance to our arms. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. We cannot too much admire the course pursued by a certain Western country which, in handing over an enemy's general, complied with all the rites and ceremonies suitable to the rank of the captive. Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august Sovereign and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity. They have now an opportunity to afford practical proof of the value they attach to these principles."

I quote a few lines from a private letter lately written by a competent man of American lineage and education who has been closely associated with the Japanese—of all grades of social standing and intellectual force—for many years. His remarks will serve as an illustration of the application to military conditions of the above stated principles, and afford us the views of an independent and serious mind concerning the war.

It was perfectly clear that her (Japan's) foreign relations, especially with Korea, could never be on a satisfactory footing until China was humbled. She had been playing fast and loose with Japan for many years, and during the past year she has been interfering with Japan's trade by inducing the Korean government to forbid certain exports. Then again, her participation in the Kin Oh Kum affair (assassination of a political refugee) was intended as an insult to Japan. At least so the Japanese believe. . . . Aside from the Kow Shing affair, which seems to me brutal, but for which one man alone was responsible, the greatest pains have been taken to conduct the war on civilized principles. The discipline of the Army is said to be very strict. A missionary writes from Korea that two soldiers undertook to enter a Korean house by force. They were at once arrested and shot. In another case reported, a soldier was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for stealing a pig.

Some Japanese papers, recently received, have several articles printed in English, stating the situation from a native point of view, especially referring to unfair and specious statements and opinions by the foreign press in Japan.

The "Japan Mail" also states that some months ago an imperial ordinance enjoined the using of some work on practical ethics or morality in every school, from the lowest to the highest. As a result, several have been published, of which the title of one is given, "Shigakko Shushinsho," or, "A Book of Practical Ethics for Primary Schools," by Count Higashikaze.

Those who know the orderly economic and industrial life of Japan, as contrasted with the anarchical social existence of the Koreans, may properly judge of the great benefits which the Peninsular Kingdom might receive under the guidance of a nation controlled by the humane ideas given in the proclamation of Minister Oyama.

F. B. STEPHENSON, U. S. N.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1894.

## WAR MATERIAL FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

The China-Japan war has not been so beneficial to the United States thus far in the matter of the sale of war supplies, as is usual in such wars. In fact, none of the countries seems to be deriving much advantage as a result of hostilities except Germany, with which orders for arms and ammunition have been placed by both China and Japan. So far as can be learned Japan has not been at all active in the matter of purchasing war materials. Her present needs are confined to machine guns, and she has been endeavoring to obtain a supply of these weapons. Machine guns are the only weapons Japan apparently needs at present. Her armies, being on the aggressive, are all well-armed and are now being supplied by the two immense arsenals at Tokio and Osaka. It is reported that Japan recently placed a large order with the Remington Arms Co. for rifles and ammunition, but the report needs verification. Notwithstanding that these articles are contraband of war, Japan will have no difficulty in getting them into her ports, as her ships control the seas. It is the hope of American manufacturers that the European powers will not interfere to end the war, for it will only be in a long struggle that they will be called upon for war supplies by the two governments. In great contrast with Japan's war resources is China's lack of establishments capable of supplying her with war material. The only arsenal she now has, which can be of service, is that located at Shanghai. There are others distributed throughout the empire, but none can turn out the different kinds of ammunition which the varied armament of her forces calls for. Necessarily, the question of obtaining war material is a most important one to the officials of the Celestial Empire, and they are beginning to realize that to successfully cope with their plucky little antagonist, they must have a more modern armament. China's dealings with German firms have been extensive. She has ordered a large quantity of Krupp guns, which, it is understood, will shortly be shipped to the East. An order for 100,000 Mannlicher rifles, of the pattern of '88, has also been placed. England, as usual, is pulling plums out of the pie. She is selling to the Chinese a large number of Armstrong guns and other ordnance.

So far as can be learned China has not paid much attention to the product of American manufacturers, although the manufactures were the subject of a careful inspection by two Chinese officials just at the outbreak of the war.

China will doubtless find it extremely difficult to obtain the Armstrong ordnance she has ordered, for the Japanese warships are on the alert to capture it. Reports have reached the United States that war material has been gotten into China through Shanghai, with the connivance of the British. As a result of her purchase of arms, the armament of the Chinese army embraces a number of different kinds of weapons, including the Mannlicher, Armstrong, Peabody, Martini and Lee improved rifles, the result naturally being confusion of models and calibres. Each arm, of course, has a separate kind of ammunition, thus entailing upon the Chinese the necessity of importing cartridges continually and running the risk of their capture by Japan.

As in other things, Japan has kept pace with modern progress, and her army is supplied with a rifle of excellent character. It is the invention of Colonel Murata, of her army, and it is of the model of 1887. Its calibre is 8 mm. It is 48.03 inches long and has a knife bayonet 11 inches in length. Including the bayonet, its weight is 9.65 lbs. unloaded. The bullet is composed of copper over hard lead, is 1.18 inches in length, is cylindrical in shape and weighs 238 grains. The powder is Wetteren smokeless, and each cartridge contains a charge of 36 grains, producing an initial velocity of 1,830 foot-seconds.

It is believed that China will soon discover the necessity for machine and rapid-fire guns, and then the probabilities are that she will turn her almond eyes on America as the place to obtain them. It would seem as though the United States could more advantageously and quickly fill orders for war supplies for either China or Japan than European countries, on account of our closer proximity to the Orient. For some reason, however, the Germans and Englishmen seem to be getting all there is of the trade arising from the war, and the belief is prevalent that they must be underselling American manufacturers.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

## NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

In his annual report, Captain Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, states that the Bureau has carefully considered during the past year the expediency of wire-wound guns, but it is of the opinion that the gun of assembled steel forgings is still the strongest, most enduring and most powerful. The 8-inch nickel-steel gun, which has attracted much attention, is nearing completion. The 3-inch Fletcher gun has been partially tried with satisfactory results, and is soon to be tested in competition with the Hotchkiss and Driggs-Schroeder mechanisms, in which, by the way, many improvements have been suggested. Captain Sampson thinks it would be unwise to follow out the suggestion of cutting short the work of gun construction until a reserve supply of guns can be collected in case of emergency. The guns needed for new ships hereafter authorized can well be built concurrently with the construction of the ships themselves, but a certain number of guns of each calibre should be kept on hand to replace any damaged in service, and more especially for the purpose of arming such improvised warships as will be called into service in the event of war. There is not the slightest danger, he says, of the present system of gun construction being so far improved as to render the guns now in use obsolete.

A drill book suitably illustrated for the various mounts used for torpedoes is now under revision at the torpedo station. A handbook for seamen gunners on the subject of diving has been printed, and will be issued as soon as the plates are ready.

The 8-inch Hurst gun will shortly be sent to Indian Head for a test. Experiments at the torpedo station with powders made by the new processes have given keeping and ballistic results as satisfactory as those accepted abroad. The foreign powders tested have not given satisfactory results, and the experiments with nitro-glycerine powders have tended to confirm the opinion that they are unfitted for military purposes. In regard to the solid linings of magazines in the ships, experience has shown that wooden linings are liable to decay, because of the impossibility of getting at the steel surfaces and keeping them dry. The hydraulic system of operating heavy guns, although it has proved satisfactory, is deemed too liable to failure in times of action, hence the Bureau has designed mounts to be manipulated by hand. The first 8-inch spring return turret mount will be ready for trial in a few days. In speaking of the use of electricity for turning turrets, the fact that the load may change when the ship is rolling from the maximum to the negative load in an instant is a problem not easy of solution. Hydraulic power, although the heaviest and most expensive, unquestionably gives the best control. Among the shell tested the cast steel 10-inch and 12-inch made by I. G. Johnson & Co., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., have proved the most satisfactory and efficient, and there seems good reason to believe that as efficient shell can be made of cast steel, properly treated, as have yet been produced by forging, with the result of a considerable cheapening of this very expensive ordnance material.

In regard to armor development, Captain Sampson calls attention to the fact that at dates of the last report the Harvey process was considered impracticable abroad on account of the distortion due to tempering, the difficulty in securing structures to the hardened face, and the possible destruction of thick plates by the development of strains in hardening. These anticipated difficulties have not been found to exist. From the experience at hand, it may be said that our armor makers are now able to Harveyize plates of any shape and thickness likely to be required, provided only that the original plate be sound and homogeneous.

Surface cracks in the carbonized surface Captain Sampson believes, do not reduce the efficiency of the plate, but experiments are being continued in this direction. The experimental tests of small arms, mounts and armor, with which the remainder of the report is occupied, have appeared at length in the Journal throughout the year.

## THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Capt. Lemly has submitted to the Secretary his annual report, which contains much of interest to naval officers. During the past year the general courts martial ordered and charges preferred were: For officers, 13; for men, 86. There have been 26 retelling boards, 125 examining boards, 9 courts of inquiry and boards of investigation ordered, and 718 records received of summary courts martial. There were 46 cases of desertion. The recommendation concerning aliens, made last year, has been incorporated in the Naval Appropriation Act for 1895. Fraudulent enlistment having been made punishable by court martial, charges have been preferred during the year against 19 enlisted men in the service for this offence. "It is to be regretted, however, that a number of cases have been brought to the notice of the Department which show lack of attention on the part of the recruiting officers to G. O. No. 440, April 12, 1893, and in consequence thereof cases have arisen in which the Department has been embarrassed as to the proper mode of procedure." Bills have been introduced in both Houses to amend the articles for the government of the Navy to the effect that, in time of peace, punishments on conviction of an offence, being left to the discretion of the court martial, the punishment shall not exceed the limit prescribed by the President. Both Houses have also sent to their respective naval committees amendments to the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

The report earnestly recommends that Congress be requested to take the necessary action which shall enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to summon such civilian witnesses as may be required in any case. This, it

would seem, is not only due to justice, but would also prevent acts of injustice which may now take place before citizens with impunity. Capt. Lemly calls attention to the anomalous feature in the present system of promotion which does not require passed assistant surgeons to be examined upon their promotion to the grade of surgeon, nor chief engineers or passed assistant engineers to be examined upon advancement. His words on the subject are: "It is respectfully urged that the requirements respecting the examination of officers as to their physical, mental, moral, and professional qualifications for promotion should be made applicable to all grades of all corps in the Navy."

Concerning the recent decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, by which checkages are made against the pay of officers who are, by order of the Department, assigned to temporary duty on shore as members of courts, boards, etc., without being detached from the ships on which they are serving, Capt. Lemly says that such orders invariably entail additional expense to the officers concerned, and it is considered unjust that, in addition to this expense, the pay of officers should also be checked. This amendment was rejected by the Senate and conference committee. He continues: "As it is a mere act of justice to officers ordered to such duty, I respectfully recommend that the subject be again brought to the attention of Congress with a request for favorable action."

Land has been secured for a coaling station in Pago-Pago Harbor, Samoa, by the right of the treaty of 1878. Congress having appropriated for this purpose \$100,000. The naval prisons at Boston and Mare Island are both in good condition. The former was visited by Capt. Lemly. Capt. Lemly commends to the Department, as it is not at present lawful to employ prisoners at labor, that a general order be issued advising naval courts that where sentences involving terms of confinement are imposed, it will be beneficial to the health of prisoners, and helpful to discipline, if the performance of extra police duties be included in such sentences as an added requirement.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, reports that during the year he has made a personal inspection of all the Northern forts, and found them in excellent condition. During the past year the total number of men appropriated for has been nearly continuously in the service, which has enabled the duty to be performed with less hardship to the men, and in consequence the number of desertions has been very materially decreased. This instance a theory that overwork has been the principal cause of desertion. Still more men are needed. An appropriation for barracks at Sitka, Alaska, is asked for. The Marines have rendered valuable services at this far-away post on several occasions during the past year in the suppression of fire, once having been called out in the dead of night and in the midst of snow, and the station is an important one for the government to maintain.

The School of Application has commenced the fourth year of its existence, and the seven second lieutenants appointed from this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy are now undergoing instruction there, also a new class of non-commissioned officers and privates.

Capt. Richard Wallach is on duty as an instructor at the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., and he presents the most gratifying accounts of the industry and ability displayed by this officer in the performance of this duty, and his lectures on the subjects assigned him have proved interesting and valuable. His work has been thoroughly satisfactory to Capt. Taylor, who requests that he be allowed to remain there as a member of the permanent staff of the college.

An office for the Commandant in the Navy Department Building at Washington is asked for.

Excellent reports have been received of the conduct of the Marines under the command of Maj. P. C. Pope, and with Capt. O. C. Berryman and 1st Lieuts. C. M. Perkins, H. L. Draper, and R. M. Drayton, detached for duty with the Army troops in the Department of California, under the immediate command of Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., U. S. Army. Maj. Pope himself reports that the conduct of officers and men was excellent, not a report of any note being made against the command. He states that they were "ready, cheerful, full of zeal, respectful in language and deportment, so much so as to call forth praise and admiration from all officers with whom they came in contact." Another detachment of Marines from the U. S. 8. Charleston was on duty with the naval brigade stationed at Oakland, Cal., under the command of Lieut.-Commander W. H. Reeder, U. S. Navy, which was also co-operating with the Army, and rendered important and valuable services, as stated by General Ruger. Col. Heywood says: "It is most gratifying to me to know that the Marines have again proved themselves efficient and useful in the performance of any and all duty that may be assigned them, as evidenced by this service, and I am particularly pleased with the work done by this fine battalion from Mare Island, which has reflected additional credit on the corps. My thanks are due and heartily tendered to all the officers and men composing it, and especially to Maj. Pope, who so ably commanded it, and made possible by his zeal and strict attention to duty such excellent results."

There have been 763 casualties in the enlisted strength, caused by discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, and in the same time there have been 746 enlistments and re-enlistments.

Capt. George C. Reid was appointed adjutant and inspector. He is an officer of large experience and much ability, having served over thirty years in the Marine Corps, and his appointment was in every way a most excellent one.

The Board of Visitors to the School of Application—Admiral Meade, Gen. Ordway, and Maj. Reid—report that the exercises "reflected great credit upon all concerned, but especially upon 2d Lieuts. Williams, Lane, McLemore, Theall, Richards, and McKelvy, and the non-commissioned officers who participated with them in the drills."

"The country, and especially the naval service, are to be congratulated on the establishment of so practical a school of instruction, and the good work already accomplished marks a step in advance and enhances the already acknowledged value of the Marine Corps to the Naval Establishment."

Capt. Paul St. O. Murphy, commanding the school, calls special attention to the services of Lieut. H. K. White, whose connection with the school is about to terminate. Lieut. W. C. Neville devoted himself earnestly to duty and showed himself a capable officer.

Official reports highly commendatory of the Marines on duty at the Columbia Exposition under command of Maj. Murphy are appended. The Secretary of State especially thanks Privates Patrick Kane, Allen J. McDonald, Egbert W. Thomas, John MacDonald, Charles Masche, and John A. Dixon for their exemplary conduct. "They have been faithful, discreet, and courteous, and their fine personal appearance has gratified all visitors to the Department's section."

Maj. Murphy says: "The zeal and ability shown by Lieuts. Barnett and Radford in connection with their duties contributed in no small degree to the efficiency of the detachment."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 3, 1894. The post school has opened with 156 pupils on the roll, nearly all men serving in their first enlistment being compelled to attend. There are quite a variety of branches being taught, and the teachers are, taken collectively, fairly well posted in the common branches of English education, but towering far above his colleagues (school teachers) in excellence and variety of useful information, which he knows how to impart with the force and stamp of a professor, stands Private M. J. Hedican, of Co. F. He makes Pitman's shorthand, reporting style, a specialty, which he teaches to perfection; algebra, plain and solid geometry, etc., he teaches with equal ease.

A commercial agent has been doing a brisk and prodigious business at the post this week. He has taken orders for about eleven libraries, one for each company of the 15th and one each for Troops 3d and K, 7th Cav., and E, 1st Art., at the average price of \$70, and this amount procures at wholesale prices, when well selected, a fair amount of good, useful and instructive books. The securing of these libraries by the enlisted men of the post will mark a new era in the history of the regiment.

A dancing academy has been opened in the vicinity of the post. The teacher is a soldier, but a professor in the Artillery.



lery School affords an excellent opportunity for the uninitiated enlisted man to get fairly posted or possibly to become a proficient dancer. A great many of the younger men have seized the opportunity, and find it excellent pastime. It helps to bind together in a social as well as a military sense the men of the different organizations, companies, etc., and tends to subdue that degrading influence which too frequent visits to the canteen ultimately produce.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*  
DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War*; J. B. DOE, *Asst. Secy.*

War Department, A. G. O., Washington, Nov. 5, 1894.  
A circular publishes for the information and government of all concerned an act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes. Approved Aug. 1, 1894.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, Nov. 8, 1894.  
The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 8, 1894.  
By direction of the President, the retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced. (We omit the record of General Howard's services, which appears elsewhere.)

Major-General Howard's long, varied and distinguished career has been characterized by marked ability in the command of troops and great gallantry in action, by unselfish patriotism and broad philanthropy. He has deserved the gratitude of his countrymen, and the rest provided by law after the close of a long and faithful military service.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
Secretary of War.  
General Howard will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 14, Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, Nov. 8, 1894.  
In accordance with the law and with the orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, based upon the law, I hereby relinquish command of the Department of the East.

The principal regret I feel in retiring from active service is in being suddenly separated from the companionship of those with whom I have been so long and happily associated, and from the pleasant relationship with those who are more distant from Headquarters. My hearty wish for every success and privilege to the personnel of this command goes with this order. In peace or in war I shall watch with interest every move that affects those whom I have had the honor to command here or in the Army at large. The ability, diligence, energy and enterprise constantly exhibited in the performance of duty, even amid the exactions of a peace establishment, bespeak for them like qualities in even a larger degree, should our country's defense ever in a great war demand them. It gratifies me exceedingly to realize in parting that our forces, though small, are in such excellent condition.

With this inadequate expression of my interest and regard, I say to all a kindly farewell.

OLIVER O. HOWARD, Major-General, U. S. A.

Circular 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 5, 1894.  
The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Indian Police.—The decision of Dec. 12, 1892, published in par. 1, Circular 20, Aug. 5, 1893, A. G. O., is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

The duties of the Indian police are prescribed in the regulations of the Indian Office, and include the duty of apprehending for crime. The force having been created by law, the authority of the regulations made in aid of the law is not questioned, and the Secretary of War therefore decides, Oct. 10, 1894, that an Indian policeman is a civil officer having authority under the laws of the United States to arrest offenders, and is entitled to the reward for the arrest of a deserter. (5923 A. G. O., 1894.)

2. Arrest of Enlisted Men.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, so much of Circular 6, A. G. O., July 10, 1885, as relates to "arrest of a soldier in the residence of a citizen outside the limits of a reservation," is revoked. (6476 A. G. O., 1894.)

3. Chaplains at Inspections, Reviews, Etc.—A chaplain should not be required to turn out with troops for inspections, reviews, parades, etc., but should be inspected at the chapel, school-room, library, or wherever he may be in charge. (Decision Sec. War, Oct. 17, 1894—7012 A. G. O., 1894.)

4. Enlistment of Discharged Military Prisoners.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1894, "To regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States," a convict discharged from the Military Prison is debarred from enlisting for the reason that his "services during his last preceding term of enlistment have not been honest and faithful." (Decision Acting Sec. War, Oct. 6, 1894—6457 A. G. O., 1894.)

5. Form for the Physical Examination of a Recruit.—When recruits are enlisted at recruiting stations and sent direct to companies without having undergone an examination by a medical officer, the physical-examination form (A. G. O., No. 29) will accompany the recruit to his post for the information of the medical officer making the examination contemplated by par. 5, Circular 11, A. G. O., 1894, and to enable him to note any physical defects that may be discovered at such examination. (Decision Acting Sec. War, Oct. 16, 1894—7079 A. G. O., 1894.)

6. Deserters.—The cost of sending a guard to the place of delivery of a deserter to military authority is a proper charge against the appropriation for Army transportation (act approved Aug. 6, 1894, A. G. O. 32, A. G. O., 1894), and the Acting Secretary of War therefore decides, Oct. 29, 1894, that when a deserter has been apprehended and a place of delivery at some convenient point agreed upon, a guard may be sent to such place to receive him. (7828 A. G. O., 1894.)

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 14, Hdqrs. Dept. of Dak., Nov. 1, 1894.  
Capt. William Gerlach, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept. Dak. and of the Fort Snelling Ordnance Depot, and will rejoin his regiment on the termination of leave granted him.

The Department Commander, in relieving Captain Gerlach, desires to testify to the efficiency and fidelity with which he has performed his dual duties since his selection as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department and commanding officer of the Fort Snelling Ordnance Depot in 1890.

Hereafter all requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores will be sent to these headquarters, addressed to 1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Merritt:

M. W. SHERIDAN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

### Courts Martial of Officers.

G. O. No. 14, Hdqrs. Dept. of Mo., Oct. 31, 1894.  
1. Before a general court martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and of which Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., was president, and Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf., was judge advocate, were arraigned and tried:

1. Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art. Charge—"Culpable negligence, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Specification—"In that Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art., having at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on or about the 11th day of August, 1894, negligently through the regular military channel a lawful order in writing, said order being of the tenor and effect that all ammunition, except blank ammunition, be removed from the light batteries during their employment in the field manoeuvres to commence on or about Aug. 14, 1894, near Evanston, Ill.; and he, the said Captain Vose, well knowing that general apprehension prevailed regarding the safety of the projectiles issued to light batteries, did, nevertheless neglect and fail to cause the shrapnel to be removed from his light battery F, and did continue to neglect to execute said order by keeping shrapnel in his battery, while engaged from day to day, in field manoeuvres, and until the explosion of a shrapnel in an ammunition chest in another battery present at said field manoeuvres, near Evanston, Ill., on

the 20th day of August, 1894." Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Of the Specification."—"Guilty, except as to the words 'to commence on or about Aug. 14, 1894,' and the words 'and he, the said Captain Vose, well knowing that general apprehension prevailed regarding the safety of the projectiles issued to light batteries, and the word 'nevertheless,' and the words 'did continue from day to day' and of the excepted words 'not guilty.' Of the Charge—"Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Sentence—"And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art., 'To be reprimanded in orders by the Department Commander.' The court is thus lenient in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

In the foregoing case of Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art., it appears in evidence that an order had been issued by the Department Commander directing the removal of projectiles from the light batteries during field manoeuvres; that said order was transmitted through post and battalion commanders; that Captain Vose received, read and acknowledged the receipt of the same, but because the last sentence of the order read "The senior officer of artillery is charged with the execution of this order," Captain Vose made the mistake of assuming that he was not to execute the order until he had received further instructions from that officer—his battalion commander—relative thereto. Orders from a common superior are usually transmitted for execution to the officer whose duty or command is to be affected thereby. The clause of the order laying special obligation upon the battalion commander for its execution, even if wholly unheeded by him, did not and could not relieve Captain Vose from his responsibility of seeing that the order was obeyed as far as his battery was concerned. The terms of the order, the Department Commander, in approving the sentence of the court, can do no less than express his surprise that an officer of Captain Vose's length of service and experience could have so failed in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties of his office.

Captain Vose will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

2. Capt. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art. Charge—"Culpable negligence, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Specification—"The substance is the same as that in the case of Captain Vose." Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Of the Specification."—"Not guilty." Of the Charge—"Not guilty." "And the court does therefore honorably acquit him, Capt. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art." The acquittal in the foregoing case of Capt. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art., is approved. He will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, Nov. 2, 1894.  
Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., of which Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Captain H. V. Plummer, 9th Cav. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification 1st—"In that he, Captain H. V. Plummer, 9th Cav., U. S. Army, on duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., did on June 2, 1894, visit the quarters of Sergt.-Maj. Jeremiah Jones, 9th Cav., at said post, and did then and there engage in drinking intoxicating liquor with enlisted men of the 9th Cav., and did himself furnish an additional supply of intoxicating liquor to said enlisted men, remaining with them engaged in drinking for a period of about three hours. This between 5 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., on the date and at the place above specified." Specification 2d—"In that he, Captain H. V. Plummer, 9th Cav., U. S. Army, on duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., did about 8:30 p. m., June 2, 1894, visit the quarters of Saddler Sergt. Robert Benjamin, 9th Cav., wearing the blouse of a sergeant-major of cavalry, and did there behave in an unbecoming manner in the presence of Sergt. David R. Dillon, band, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Robert Benjamin, wife of said Sergeant Benjamin, by lying down upon the floor and refusing to get up and leave the said quarters when requested so to do by the said Mrs. Benjamin, and upon being told by the said Sergeant Benjamin to get up from the floor and go home, did engage in an angry altercation with the said Sergeant Benjamin, and did threaten to whip the said Sergeant Benjamin, and did use intemperate and vulgar language toward the said Sergeant Benjamin. All this in the presence of the said Mrs. Benjamin and to the discredit of the service at the place and on the date above specified."

Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be dismissed the service of the United States."

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 2, 1894.  
In the foregoing case of Captain H. V. Plummer, 9th Cav., the record, proceedings, and sentence of the court-martial are approved.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain H. V. Plummer, 9th Cav., will take effect Nov. 10, 1894, from which date Captain Plummer will cease to be an officer of the Army.

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., commanding Fort Schuyler, in officially relieving Com. Sergt. E. J. Carpenter, who has been retired and gone to his home at Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: Sergeant Carpenter's services cover a period of more than 30 years: his first service, when a mere boy, being in the defense of the nation's integrity, during the War of the Rebellion, in the capacity of a volunteer soldier. He has been continuously in the Regular Army of the United States since May 12, 1866, having filled every grade from private to 1st sergeant, and finally appointed commissary sergeant, which position he has faithfully filled for years. During his long service he has never been tried by court-martial. He was strongly recommended for an appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the Army. His record is one of which he and his family may justly be proud, and one worthy of emulation by every enlisted man of the Army. The best wishes of every officer and enlisted man of this command are hereby extended to him in his retirement (Orders 65, Fort Schuyler, Nov. 1, 1894.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. P. N. Metzger is relieved from duty at Fort Ontario and will proceed to Madison Bks., N. Y. (Orders 71, Fort Ontario, Nov. 7.)

### Medical Department.

Mrs. Frances Flannett has relinquished the duties of Hospital Matron at Jackson Bks., and Mrs. Margaret Forbes has taken her place.

The following changes in stations of Hospital Stewards are made: Hosp. Stwd. Geo. A. Hartford, will be relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and sent to Washington Bks., D. C., for duty; Hosp. Stwd. Chas. A. Krick will be relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and sent to Fort Townsend, Wash., for duty (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 6, S. O. 232, Oct. 3, 1894, H. Q. A., as relates to Acting Hosp. Stwd. Robt. H. Eldler is revoked (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect after Nov. 5, is granted to Hosp. Stwd. Geo. W. Muller (S. O., 67, Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Jas. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. (Orders 152, Washington Bks., Oct. 30.)

Mrs. Ellen Rees has been appointed Hospital Matron at Washington Bks.

Capt. Walter W. Fisher, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will report for duty at Fort Meade, S. D., to relieve Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve 1st Lieut. Geo. J. Newgarden. Asst. Surg. Newgarden will report for duty at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 2.) Hosp. Stwd. Thomas Hill is relieved from duty at Fort Ontario and will proceed to Fort Hamilton (Orders 71, Fort Ontario, Nov. 7.)

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 153, Oct. 30, D. D.)

### Pay Department.

Maj. Frank M. Cox, accompanied by clerk, will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Bks., Wash., and return on Nov. 1, 1894, for payment of clerks and messengers at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 179, Oct. 29, D. Col.)

Maj. Frank M. Cox, will pay troops at Vancouver Bks., Fort Canby, and Townsend, Wash., on the muster of Oct. 31, 1894 (S. O., 179, Oct. 29, D. Col.)

The payment of troops in Department of the Platte for the

muster of Oct. 31 will be made as follows: Maj. Wm. H. Comery will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Omaha, Neb.; Maj. Elijah W. Halford, will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Meade, S. Dak., Robolson, Neb., and D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 115, Oct. 29, D. P.)

The following assignments of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of Oct. 31, 1894: Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Sheridan and the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and the Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Maj. Geo. W. Baird, at Newport Bks. and Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Bks., O., and Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich.; Maj. Charles McClure, at Jefferson Bks. and the St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo., and Forts Reno and Sill, O. T., and any troops of the last two posts that may be temporarily absent in the field; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth, and Riley, Kan., and Fort Supply, O. T. (S. O. 115, Oct. 26, D. M.)

### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from duty at Louisville, Ky., under the immediate orders of Capt. James G. Warren, C. E. He will proceed to and take station at Columbus, O., and then report by letter to Col. Orlando M. Poe, C. E., for duty as executive and disbursing officer of the board of officers of that corps appointed by S. O. 43, Aug. 27, 1894, Hdqrs. C. of E. (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engrs. are ordered: Capt. Andrew H. Russell from Chicago, Ill., on duty pertaining to the World's Columbian Exposition, to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 1st Lieut. George W. Burr, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Capt. Michael J. Greulich, Ord. Storekeeper, at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to duty at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa. The officers named will report in person to the C. O. of the arsenals to which they are assigned (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

### Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Charles W. Freeland is assigned in charge of the post school for enlisted men which will commence Nov. 1 (S. O. 52, Art. School, Oct. 31.)

Post Chaplain John S. Solbold is transferred from Fort Logan, Colo., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and will proceed to his new station and report in person to Post Commander for duty (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

### Signal Corps.

The following changes in stations and assignments to duty of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. Augustus Wagner will be sent from Fort Riley, Kan., to Taylor's Ranch, Utah, via Price, Utah, and relieve Sergt. Peter Bartsch, who will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., and will report upon his arrival to the C. O. for duty with the Signal Corps detachment. Sergt. Fred. C. Flagg will be sent from Fort Carson, Mont., to San Carlos, Ariz., and relieve Sergt. Thos. J. Brown, who will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty with the Signal Corps detachment. Sergt. Jacob Feizer will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz., and will take charge of the U. S. military telegraph station at that post (S. O., Nov. 6, 30, 1st Cav.)

### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

#### 1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.

1st Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty as regimental adjutant, having held the office for four years. Lieutenant Mills will be assigned to Troop M. Colonel Arnold states that it is with feelings of just pride and pleasure that the regimental commander testifies to the zeal and ability with which Lieutenant Mills has performed the various duties pertaining to his late office, and he takes this opportunity to sincerely thank him for the satisfactory and efficient services rendered at all times and upon all occasions (Ord. 44, Sept. 1st Cav.)

1st Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., is appointed Regimental Adjutant, 1st Cav., to take effect Oct. 1, 1894, vice Lieutenant Mills, relieved (O. 44, Sept. 30, 1st Cav.)

2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., is appointed R. O. at Fort Stanton, N. M., relieving 2d Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf. (S. O. 67, Oct. 23, D. Colo.)

#### 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

In R. O. 60, Nov. 1, Colonel Furlington says: "In announcing to the regiment the retirement of Chief Musician Frederick William Lewis, 3d Cav., the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding desires to add his expression of appreciation of the long and faithful service of Chief Musician Lewis, and to congratulate him upon a military record of which any one might well be proud." (The order recounts the service of Chief Musician Lewis, which was recounted in the Journal of last week. It includes a service in the regular Army as musician and chief musician from Aug. 22, 1875, to May 1, 1890, and from April 20, 1870, until June 22, 1875, and from Dec. 8, 1877 to his retirement, Nov. 1, 1894. During the war after an interval of resignation due to sickness as first lieutenant, captain and major. He was also acting inspector-general of the 3d Brigade, Cav. Division, 7th Army Corps, and assistant inspector-general of the cavalry of the corps. He was appointed 1st Lieut. Troop C, 7th Cav., to date from July 28, 1866, but declined the appointment.) "Falling health, due to long and arduous service, now compels Chief Musician Lewis to retire and seek the rest that he so justly deserves. The regiment, both officers and men, wish for him all possible enjoyment in the years to come."

1st Lieut. 3d Cav., Adjutant, Sergt. Edward S. Thornton, Troop A, 3d Cav., now at the recruiting station, 445 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis., is relieved from recruiting duty and will be sent to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and report to C. O., 3d Cav. (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. George M. Smith, Troop A, 3d Cav., now at Fort Reno, Okla., is transferred as a private to Co. H, 10th Inf., stationed at the same post (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Samuel Hling, Troop C, 3d Cav., is detailed overseas in Q. M. D. (Orders 23, Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 5.)

#### 6th Cavalry.—Col. Dav. S. Gordon.

Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., is placed in charge of the riding hall, Fort Myer, and will have charge of the mounted drill of recruits. He will be assisted by Lieutenants Short and Hyer (Orders 115, Fort Myer, Nov. 1.)

Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., having reported in person at Hdqrs. R. S., for temporary recruiting duty, will proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and establish a recruiting station in that city (S. O. 220, Nov. 1, R. S.)

#### 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav. (S. O. 115, Oct. 26, D. M.)

#### 8th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

The following transfers in the 8th Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker from Troop D to I; 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner from Troop I to D (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., is extended one month (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 2.)

#### 10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

The following transfers in the 10th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Alexander L. Dade from Troop M to K; 2d Lieut. William T. Johnston from Troop K to M. Lieutenant Johnston will join his proper station (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

As soon as practicable after his arrival for duty at Fort Custer, Mont., Col. John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., will proceed by rail with the headquarters, band and the junior veterinary surgeon of the 10th Cavalry, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station (S. O., Oct. 30, D. D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 12, 1894, is granted Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., R. O. (S. O. 262, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 7.)

#### 1st Artillery.—Col. Royal T. Frank.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. David Price, 1st Art. (Orders 206, Fort Hamilton, Nov. 2.)

Sergt. Donald Carswell, Bat. C, 1st Art., is detailed overseas for laborers relieving Sergt. J. L. Craft, Bat. L (Orders 104, Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 31.)



Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., will report for duty in assisting at the gymnastic exercises at Davis Island, relieving Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art. (Orders 140, Davis Island, Oct. 30).

1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 247, Nov. 7, D. E.) Leave for four days is granted Lieut. H. M. Andrews (Orders 143, Davis Island, Nov. 3).

#### 2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art. (Orders 65, Fort Preble, Nov. 2).

Sergt. A. A. Miller, Bat. D, 2d Art., is detailed exchange steward (Orders 119, Fort Warren, Nov. 1).

Sergt. Edward K. Massee, Light Bat. A, 2d Art., has been acquitted by the court recently in session of the charge of disobedience of orders, which has been approved by Major-General Miles. Sergeant Massee was in charge of the battery section containing a caisson in which an explosion took place during the month of August last on the field near Evanston. The charge averred that he was required by the first sergeant to remove all fixed ammunition from the caisson during practice.

#### 4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Leave for fifteen days, in extension of leave granted on surgeon's cert. Sept. 26, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art. (S. O. 247, Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

#### 5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Maj. D. H. Kensie, 5th Art., is assigned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for station (S. O. 247, Nov. 7, D. E.)

Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art., is assigned to Light Bat. D of that regt. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 2).

Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., is assigned to Bat. L, vice Roberts, assigned to light bat. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 2).

#### 2d Infantry.—Col. John C. Bates.

The following transfers in the 2d Infantry are made: 2d Lieut. Alex. R. Piper, from Co. B to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, from Co. G to I; 2d Lieut. John C. McArthur, from Co. K to B; 2d Lieut. Briant H. Wells, from Co. I to G (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 4th Infantry.—Col. Robt. H. Hall.

Col. Robt. H. Hall, and 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Leyden, 4th Inf., will proceed to Spokane City, Wash., and examine a quantity of land which the citizens of that place propose to offer to the United States government in case it will receive the same for the establishment upon it of a military post. A report of the extent, condition, relative situation of the land with reference to the city and its suitability for military purposes, also a map showing its main topographical features, will be furnished to Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia. This duty completed, Colonel Hall and Lieutenant Leyden will return to Fort Sherman, Idaho, their permanent station (S. O. 179, Oct. 29, D. Colo.)

So much of par. 12, S. O. 188, A. G. O., Aug. 11, 1894, as relieves Capt. John W. Bubb, 34th Inf., as acting Indian agent, at the Colville Agency, Wash., is revoked (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Corpl. Fred Griffin has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corpl. F. M. Bourdo appointed Corporal in Co. H, 6th Inf.

Lance Corpl. C. F. Meyer, Co. D, 6th Inf., has been promoted Corporal.

Sergt.-Maj. Chas. H. Devereaux, 6th Inf., having been tried at Fort Thomas, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War, was sentenced "To forfeit \$10 of his pay per month for two months." The sentence is duly approved and will be executed (S. O. 246, Nov. 5, D. E.)

Private Edward Hawkins has been appointed Corporal in Co. B, 6th Inf.

#### 7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Inf., Oct. 8, 1894, is further extended twenty days (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

#### 9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. H, 9th Inf., for duty (Orders 128, Madison Bks., Nov. 3). The extension of leave on surgeon's cert. granted Capt. Wm. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., Oct. 13, 1894, is further extended six months on surgeon's cert., with permission to leave the Department of the East (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

#### 10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

1st Lieut. V. E. Stottler, 10th Inf., having been appointed Indian Agent, is relieved as R. Q. M. In Orders 70, Colonel Pearson says: "Lieutenant Stottler has been conscientious and efficient in the discharge of his duties as Quartermaster and merits the good opinion of his superiors, which has induced them to confer upon him the honorable and responsible position of Indian Agent."

2d Lieut. William H. Wilhelm is appointed R. Q. M., 10th Inf. (R. O. 70, 10th Inf., Oct. 27).

The War Department having ruled that a second lieutenant cannot be appointed regimental quartermaster when there are two extra first lieutenants in a regiment, par. 2, R. O. 70, c. s., is revoked (R. O. 71, 10th Inf., Oct. 30).

1st Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., is appointed R. Q. M. of this regiment, vice Stottler, appointed Indian Agent (R. O. 71, 10th Inf., Oct. 30).

2d Lieut. Geo. Vidmer, 10th Inf., transferred to the 10th Cav. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 2).

Sergt. Noah Ray, Co. A, 10th Inf., is transferred as a private to Co. G, 10th Inf., at Fort Sill, O. T. (R. O. 72, Nov. 2, 10th Inf.)

On Nov. 2, Private William Flemming, Co. H, 10th Inf., was appointed Corporal in said company.

#### 11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Collins, Adjt., 11th Inf., is appointed R. O. at Whipple Bks., Ariz., relieving 1st Lieut. F. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf. (S. O. 67, Oct. 23, D. Colo.)

#### 12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Capt. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., is detailed as inspector of beef cattle, four and corn to be delivered at the Rosebud Agency, S. D., under contracts, during the current fiscal year, vice Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., relieved (S. O. 115, Oct. 29, D. F.)

Capt. William W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Rhode Island College, Kingston, R. I. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 2).

Leave for nine days, to take effect upon the expiration of the delay, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf. (S. O. 115, Oct. 26, D. M.)

#### 13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

Lance-Corpl. J. W. Russell has been promoted Corporal in Co. A, 13th Inf.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf., is extended three days (S. O. 263, Nov. 1, D. E.)

Lance-Corpl. Peter Wangler has been appointed Corporal in Co. E, 13th Inf.

1st Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., is detailed Post Q. M. at Governor's Island and Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will relieve Maj. C. R. Barnett, Q. M. of his present duties, to enable him to comply with S. O. 256, H. Q. A. (S. O. 246, Nov. 5, D. E.)

Sergt. Frank Hanford, Co. F, 13th Inf., is detailed on extra duty as school teacher (Orders 137, Fort Columbus, Oct. 31).

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. M. E. Saville, 13th Inf., to take effect upon completion of the duty assigned him in S. O. 245 (S. O. 247, Nov. 7, D. E.)

Sergt. M. Bradley, Co. E, 13th Inf., is detailed assistant to

the acting Ordnance Officer at Fort Niagara (Orders 74, Fort Niagara, Nov. 2).

Sergt. Anton Weber, Co. H, is detailed exchange steward at Fort Niagara (Orders 76, Fort Niagara, Nov. 5, 1894.)

Sergt. John Green, Co. K, 13th Inf., is appointed 1st Sergeant Co. K (Orders 60, 13th Inf., Nov. 5.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1894, is granted Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

#### 15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Leave for six months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1894, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf. (S. O. 262, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 7).

#### 17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Sergt. Frank Cooke, Co. E, 17th Inf., is detailed as steward of post mess (Orders 182, Columbus Bks.)

#### 19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the expiration of the delay granted him, is granted 2d Lieut. William T. Wilder, 19th Inf. (S. O. 116, Oct. 29, D. M.)

#### 22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Leave for two months, on surg. cert., is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, 22d Inf. (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. Charles Smith was promoted Sergeant Co. D, 22d Inf., on Nov. 1, and Lance Corpl. Geo. Geiger appointed Corporal.

#### 24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. George S. Cartwright, 24th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 67, Oct. 23, D. Colo.)

POST SCHOOLS.—In a recent circular, the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, referring to the opening of post schools for the winter, says: This is not a duty that can be performed or not according to the wishes of the soldier or his company commander, but the instruction must be given to all enlisted men who need it, at least what is required by the law. This is "a military duty."

G. C. M. CASE.—The Assistant Secretary of War, by direction of the President, has remitted the sentence in the case of Bert O. Pond, late private Co. A, 4th Inf., published in S. O. 17, Dept. of Colo., 1894, "for the reason that the court refused to sustain the prisoner's challenge of a member of the court who had been the judge advocate of a court to which the charges had been originally referred for trial, and who had as such, interviewed witnesses and formed an opinion. The action was in flagrant disregard of the principles of justice which control courts martial (S. O. 257, A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1894.)

BADGES.—The act of Congress authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badges of certain societies confines the wearing of them to occasions of ceremony, when they will be worn on the left breast of the coat. There is no authority for wearing them on the collar of the blouse, and the practice of doing so will be discontinued (Orders 140, Davis Island, Oct. 31, 1894.)

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.—Assignments of instructors in the Infantry and Cavalry School have been made as follows: Department of Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Department of Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. John N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Department of Law.—Maj. Jos. T. Haskell, 24th Inf.

#### Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Oct. 29. Detail—Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, S.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, A. S.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Leavelle, Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William P. Jackson, Samuel V. Ham, George H. McMaster, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 67, Oct. 23, D. Colo.)

At the Army Building, New York, Nov. 9, 1894. Detail—Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, A. G. M. G.; Col. John W. Barriger, A. G. S.; Lieut.-Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Maj. Asa B. Carey, Paymaster; John Egan, 1st Art.; Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art.; Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art.; Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Art.; Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art.; James F. Farnace, 13th Inf.; Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy J. A. G., J. A. (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 2. Detail—Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; J. M. Bell, 7th Cav.; H. H. Adams, 18th Inf.; W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. G. Mandin, 3d Art.; W. F. Clark, 7th Cav.; E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Sloane, 7th Cav., J. A.

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Nov. 2. Detail—Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; E. B. Thomas, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Woodson, A. S.; J. M. Carter, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, A. S.; Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 100, Oct. 29, D. Tex.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 9. Detail—Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art.; Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf.; James B. Goe, 13th Inf.; Marion B. Safford, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 245, Nov. 3, D. E.)

At Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 29. Detail—Capt. Ira Quinby, Francis W. Mansfield, Ralph W. Hoyt, James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Charles Miller, John S. Battle, Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 3d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 67, Oct. 23, D. Colo.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Hamilton Nov. 12 to report upon the qualifications of Sergt.-Maj. Gottlieb Nasahl, 1st Art., for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergt and any other sergeants at Fort Hamilton who are eligible for and desire the position: Detail—Capt. John W. Dillenback, Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Lieut. Chas. J. Bailey, R. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 247, Nov. 7, D. E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion: Detail—Lieut.-Col. John N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg.; Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., recorder. The following officers will report in person to the board: 1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devo, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service (S. O. 262, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 7).

#### Posts Abandoned.

The post of Fort McKinney will be discontinued Nov. 5, and the troops will leave the post on that date, the 8th Inf., hospital steward and four privates Hospital Corps, for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Troop C, 9th Cav., for Fort Robinson, Neb. The post surgeon, acting hospital steward, and one private of Hospital Corps, the ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant and post quartermaster will remain at the post until the departure of the detachment 8th Inf., at which time they will proceed to the stations assigned them (S. O. 116, Oct. 30, D. P.)

#### HOSPITAL STEWARDS APPOINTED.

The following have been appointed acting hospital stewards in the Army, as a result of the recent examinations of privates in the Hospital Corps. Their present stations follow their names:

Joseph Hugy, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Patrick Kelly, West Point, N. Y.; Fernando D. Backus, Fort Springs, Ark.; Frank A. A. Lucie, Fort McHenry, Md.; Fred'k. C. Cleaver, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; John W. Cleaver, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Martin Simmel, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Elmer G. Weibel, Fort Douglas, Utah; Clinton F.

Henderson, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Martin Rose, Fort Douglas, Utah; Herman W. Reiss, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Othmar Oliver, Fort Sill, O. T.; Ernest A. Haggott, Fort Douglas, Utah; George Griffith, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Frank J. Harvey, Fort Warren, Mass.; John G. Abele, San Diego Bks., Cal.; Patrick Looby, Fort Porter, N. Y.; James H. Boyle, West Point, N. Y.; Fred E. Marks, Fort Clark, Tex.; Luther Thompson, Fort Adams, R. I.; Henry Klare, Washington Bks., D. C.

On account of the low state of the transportation fund, only the first six in this list will be detailed to duty at the present time.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 5, 1894.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties &c., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Nov. 3, 1894.

#### Infantry Arm.

A. G. O. NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

To be 2d Lieutenants, to rank from Oct. 31, 1894.  
1. Corpl. Ulysses G. Worrlow, Co. D, 13th Inf., vice Gerhardt, 20th Inf., promoted to 20th Infantry.  
2. Corpl. Frank J. Morrow, Co. G, 16th Inf., vice Connell, 5th Inf., transferred to 5th Infantry—to 5th Infantry.  
3. Sergt. Wm. A. Ralabour, Light Battery F, 3d Art., vice Carson, 4th Inf., transferred to 4th Cavalry—to 4th Infantry.  
4. Corpl. David G. Spurgin, Co. C, 21st Inf., vice Seay, 21st Inf., promoted to 21st Infantry.  
5. Sergt. Jas. A. Lynch, Troop H, 8th Cav., vice Parker, 15th Inf., transferred to 5th Cavalry—to 15th Inf.  
6. Sergt. John W. L. Phillips, Troop A, 7th Cav., vice Lovelidge, 11th Inf., promoted to 11th Infantry.  
7. Sergt. Harry Clement, Troop K, 5th Cav., vice Smith, 22d Inf., transferred to 20th Infantry—to 22d Infantry.  
8. Sergt. Robt. S. Coffey, Signal Corps, vice Crain, 10th Inf., transferred to 19th Infantry—to 19th Infantry.  
9. Corpl. Edgar F. Koehler, Co. C, 8th Inf., vice Ames, 11th Inf., resigned to 11th Infantry.  
10. Corpl. Murray Baldwin, Battery I, 2d Art., vice Lewis, 18th Inf., promoted to 18th Infantry.  
11. Sergt. Samuel P. Lyon, Troop A, 1st Cav., vice Farnsworth, 25th Inf., promoted to 25th Infantry.  
12. Sergt. Wm. T. Schenck, Troop I, 1st Cav., vice Vidmer, 10th Inf., transferred to 10th Cavalry—to 10th Infantry.

#### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. George Vidmer, from 10th Infantry to 10th Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1894, vice Hawkins, transferred to 4th Cavalry.

#### CASUALTIES.

Capt. Wm. S. Johnson (retired), dismissed Oct. 31, 1894.  
Sergt. Joseph M. Burns (retired), died Oct. 15, 1894, at Watertown, Mass. (Instead of Sergt. "Joseph M. Brown," as in list of Oct. 29, 1894.)

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E. F. G. H and K, Ft. Grant; D, Ft. Apache; B and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E. G. H, K and L, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D and F, Fort Riley, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. D and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; A and B, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, D and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver, Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Sequoia National Park; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Yosemite National Park, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. Clark, Tex.; C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Fort Myer; L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F, and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; G, camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, E, G, H, I and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, F and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Davis Island, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C, G and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. E and H, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D and L, Jackson Bks., La.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D, E and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, H. and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, D, F, H, K and L, Ft. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B and M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, E and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, E and F, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, G and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; I, Fort Sill, O. T.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, G and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, E and G, Columbus Bks., O.; B, F and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, E and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; C, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Platteburgh Bks., N. Y.; I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A, Camp Merritt, Mont.; E, Ft. Pembina, N. D.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.



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With the close of the coming session, the joint com-  
mission of Congress investigating the needs of the  
personnel of the Navy will expire, unless it should be  
discharged by the House and Senate before that time.  
It is now but a few weeks before Congress convenes  
in its second session. Unless something is done for  
the personnel at this session, some time may elapse be-  
fore a succeeding Congress gives attention to this im-  
portant matter. We appeal to the members of the  
commission to go to Washington armed with the  
determination to get through Congress legislation  
which will ameliorate the condition of affairs now  
existing, and give the younger officers a chance to ob-  
tain flag rank before the time arrives for their relega-  
tion to the retired list.

Instructions have been issued to Commander Davis,  
of the Montgomery, directing him to report the arrival  
of his vessel at Mobile, Ala. to the Mayor of the city  
or to the Governor and his staff, should they be there,  
by means of a junior officer. The Montgomery has  
been ordered to Mobile before Nov. 18. This action  
has been taken to prevent a repetition of the trouble  
which occurred at Baltimore between Mayor Latrobe,  
of that city, and Commander Davis. In his letter of  
instructions to Commander Davis, Secretary Herbert  
states that, after careful consideration of the whole  
matter, he finds that officer was not to blame for the  
unpleasantness.

Company commanders have reason to be well  
pleased with the further amendments of Par. A. R.  
301, made in G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1894, published last  
week, in relation to the disbursements of company  
funds. To those who have the practical handling of,  
and accounting for, such funds the refinements of  
A. R. 301, as prescribed in G. O. 28, A. G. O., 1892,  
were particularly embarrassing, not to say disheart-  
ening.

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The Journal's remarks last week, in relation to in-  
creased pay for non-commissioned officers, excited con-  
siderable comment in Army circles, and the consensus  
of opinion is that continued agitation of this subject  
cannot be but beneficial to the soldiers concerned. The  
War Department has about reached the end of its  
tether in the way of experimental orders, having in  
view an increase in the efficiency of the enlisted force.  
Ostensibly the purpose of these orders has been to  
diminish desertions, and while some benefit may have  
resulted from them, it has not counted to any extent.  
What is needed, and what we have been advocating  
for years, is an increase in the pay of non-commis-  
sioned officers. Nothing would, in our opinion, appeal  
more strongly to the enlisted man to remain in the  
service than a compensation in keeping with the re-  
sponsibility of his position and the service he renders.  
The Department, in most of its experimental orders,  
has apparently overlooked one of the most important  
classes of enlisted men—the non-commissioned officers.  
Though the fact that the efficiency of our military  
organization depends largely upon them, their pay is in  
inverse ratio to their responsibility. As provided by  
law and regulation the first sergeants, sergeants, cor-  
porals and lance corporals are paid respectively, \$22,  
\$17, \$15 and \$13. This pay is entirely inadequate for the  
services required, and to us it seems that the Army  
ought to be congratulated upon its efficient, but poorly  
compensated non-commissioned officers. No good rea-  
son can be advanced why an ordnance sergeant, com-  
missary sergeant, a sergeant of engineers and signal  
corps, or a hospital steward, should receive double the  
pay of a line sergeant. A consideration of this fact  
alone shows the evident need of a reorganization in  
this class of enlisted men. A practice that should be  
discontinued is the detaching of privates to extra duty.  
It is to the disadvantage of the non-commissioned  
officer, and makes him dissatisfied with his position—  
dissatisfied because the private is receiving often a  
much higher compensation than he is. We have al-  
ready mentioned the rate of increase which the Ad-  
jutant General intends to recommend to Congress, and  
we think that the enactment of legislation incorporat-  
ing these figures would result in immediate benefit to  
the Army, not only in the way of obtaining a better  
class of men in the future, but in retaining efficient  
men in the service, and in making this entire class  
strive to improve its record, if for the sake of promo-  
tion alone.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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## THE QUESTION OF BATTLESHIPS.

John Quincy Adams, in 1794, speaking of the English, said: "As a commercial people we must soon be their most dangerous rivals. As a naval power, we must in time be their superiors." These words were uttered just 100 years ago, and the first saying has been amply fulfilled. Mr. Adams well recognized that commerce and a navy were inseparable, and that the one was a natural consequence of the other. The Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, has written a most valuable article for the November "North American Review," in which he says: "Eleven years ago the United States began building a new navy to take the place of its old, that was fast passing away. The progress made has attracted the attention of the world." It is to be hoped that the second saying of Mr. Adams is to become a prophecy, and that Americans will awake to the realization of the fact that a navy is an indispensable adjunct to a merchant marine.

"Congress," says the Secretary, "was strongly urged at its last session to authorize additional battleships and torpedo boats, and it is believed that public sentiment approves the recommendation." He asks the question in connection with the battle of the Yalu, "Is there anything in the recent naval developments to justify the conclusion that the days of the battleship are ended?" "The Japanese," he goes on to say, "have undoubtedly illustrated afresh the value of sea power"—that potent factor by which the downfall of Napoleon was accomplished, and by means of which, in our own Civil War, the Confederacy was almost starved to death. The question considered by the Secretary is whether, when we add to our Navy, shall we build battleships. Since strategy is the "art of determining upon the decisive points in the seat of war, and the lines along which forces must move to reach them," then "successful strategy requires swift movement and often over great distances," and "if unarmored cruisers, when they 'get there,' can successfully engage battleships, then, as their speed is greater and their radii of action by increased coal capacity is also greater, they should undoubtedly be preferred."

The Secretary takes issue with the opinion that the naval battles of the future are to be won by swift unarmored cruisers. He holds that experience has not only taught us that the best and strongest ships, other things being equal, must win in single combat, but that it has also shown that successful battles must be fought by ships in line or other definite and methodical formation, the ships fighting without co-operation, or co-operating without system, cannot hope for success against well-directed, systematic lines. Hence, a line of battle being necessary, he concludes that, if possible, it should be composed of line-of-battleships; that Nelson, at Trafalgar, placed the weaker ships behind, and that this must always be so. "No fleet commander, who can avoid it, will expose his line to be broken by opposing a weaker to a stronger ship."

The contest between the gun and armor is not even yet at end, but the advantages, it would seem, are at present with the gun. Even if the best and heaviest armor could not resist a point blank shot from the highest powered guns, the Secretary points out that the abandonment of the battleship need not necessarily follow. The ever-varying conditions of a battle, the shifting target, and the angle at which the blow is delivered will be largely a matter of accident. Admitting this consideration, the argument does not stop, for the hailstorm of projectiles from rapid-fire guns at the distance of a mile would riddle the sides of an unarmored cruiser at this distance, and the article calls attention to the marked improvement which has been made in this class of guns as well as in heavy ordnance, and reviews their powers and the rapidity of their fire, as recently perfected. Any one of the projectiles from a rapid-fire gun would be sufficient to disable the complicated gun mount of a large gun, and thus put in out of the action. Secretary Herbert

says: "Indeed, a careful consideration of the destructiveness of machine gun fire would tend to the conclusion that the future, instead of seeing battleships built without armor, will see all cruisers protected, at least with light armor, like that upon the New York. Another incalculable advantage of the battleship, he holds, is its greater stability and steadiness as a gun platform."

Turning to the Yalu, the Secretary says that the Japanese Admiral appears to have chosen a long fighting distance, because he knew his ships, having for the most part no protection, could not stand pounding. The event seems to have justified his tactics. The Japanese had a tonnage of 36,462, the Chinese 32,915. The total weight of metal thrown by the Japanese at one discharge was 11,886 pounds, the Chinese, 14,135 pounds. The Chinese had eight 12-inch, four 10-inch and one 10.2-inch guns; the big Japanese guns were three 12.6-inch, four 10.2-inch and four 9.5-inch. The Chinese guns, although built ten years ago, were all good enough, in the Secretary's opinion, to have sunk or disabled every ship in the Japanese fleet, unless by a bare possibility the armor of the Fuso (the only complete armored Japanese ship) could have resisted them at long range.

"Turning from the guns to the armor with which the vessels of the two fleets were protected, the Chinese ship that had a belt of eight inches from stem to stern left the fight, so far as we know, uninjured. So did the two ships, Chen Yuen and Ting Yuen, which had about 60 per cent. of their belts protected by armor from 14 to 8 inches thick, though the Ting Yuen had her large guns disabled. One of the two so-called armored ships having the least protection, the King Yuen and the Lai Yuen, which had about 25 per cent. of their lengths covered with armor from 9.5 to 5.25 inches, was sunk, and the other was badly injured. The Chih Yuen, Chao Yung and the Yung Wei, which had no armor, were sunk."

"Now, turning to the Japanese fleet, the only armored vessels they had were the Fuso, with a complete belt from 9 to 5.8 inches thick, which was uninjured; the Chiodo, 60 per cent. of its length protected by a belt 4.6 inches thick, also uninjured, and the Hiyel, with only 25 per cent. of its length belted with 4-inch armor, which was injured. The other injured vessels of the Japanese were the Akagi, unprotected, and the Matsushima, the flagship, which had no protection except for its one big gun."

The writer says there is certainly nothing in these facts to induce the conclusion towards which so many writers have been straining—that cruisers should be relied on as fighting vessels. But whatever naval architects may learn from the Yalu, that battle "carries one lesson our country must heed, viz., that unless either China or Japan is to be wiped off the map as an independent nation, the United States is to have to the west two nations, each steadily increasing its naval power, while our trade relations with both are rapidly becoming more intricate and more complicated."

We most earnestly hope that the coming Congress may take this to heart.

## EDUCATION OF THE SOLDIER.

The efforts of the governing military authorities during the past few years to educate the soldier, not only in the matters which pertain to his profession but also in those which will benefit him as a citizen, are commendable, but have been subjected to the criticism that there is a constant tendency to overdo and that some at least of the projects devised for the soldier's benefit might either have been eliminated or kept within more reasonable bounds. Our attention of late has been drawn to the post school system as now administered throughout the Army, and noting the criticisms of those whose duty it is to know all about it, we are forced to the conclusion that while not an absolute failure, it has fallen far short of even moderate success. An interesting contribution on this subject is found in a report recently made by Maj. George S. Wilson, A. A. G., in charge of post schools in the Department of the Columbia. His conclusions, based on reports submitted to him, inspections and long personal observation as an officer in the line of the Army, are adverse to the system.

Small arms practice is a branch of the military education which has been developed to a wonderful extent during the past fifteen years, and though very much overdone in the earlier stages, it has now slumbered down to a less elaborate but certainly more practical method. Still there is room for improvement in method. One of our most keen and analytical inspectors, Col. R. P. Hughes, says: "The propriety of discontinuing the present system of competitive target practice in military departments, and substituting therefor a company competition might well be considered in connection with the new portable arm. A long observation convinces me that the present system is too confining in certain classes. The first-class shots are apt to become very expert in the struggle for first place,

but the field over which this contest spreads is too limited."

This is brief but expressive, and our yearly examination of the target records has convinced us that the "same old marksmen" constitute the bulk of the competitors. Our attention has been more forcibly called to this matter by some recent comments in a British service paper, which says that such an artificial importance has been attached to proficiency in musketry that a spirit of "professionalism" has been developed by it, which is detrimental to real progress, and which, in other positive and negative ways, works absolute harm, and the efforts of every commanding officer, and of every instructor, are devoted to secure a good figure of merit, regardless, but not oblivious, of the fact that the methods by which this is achieved are not always those which give the best practical training to the troops. There are some regiments in which promotion, leave, indulgences, fatigues—everything is regulated by musketry. Now I would like to say to every commanding officer: "Here, sir, is your 100,000 or 200,000 rounds of ammunition. Take it, train your men how you like, when you like, and where you like. I don't want any registers, reports or returns, and therefore no figure of merit. But, mind your regiment can shoot when I come to inspect it."

## AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The "North American Review" for November contains two articles, one by Captain Mahan, U. S. N., D. C. L., LL. D., and the other by Captain Lord Charles Beresford, on the "Possibilities of an Anglo-American Reunion," which will undoubtedly attract wide attention. Captain Mahan believes that the gradual but unmistakable growth of mutual kindly feelings between Great Britain and the United States is a sure evidence that a common tongue, a common descent and a similarity of the moral forces which govern and shape political development are the same in either people and indicate the possibility of a gradual approach to concerted action. "Partners each," he says, "in the great commonwealth of nations which share the blessings of European civilization, they alone, though in varying degrees, are geographically so severed from all existing rivals as to be exempt from the burden of great land armies." They are both dependent on the sea for intercourse with other nations. To other states the land is the chief source of national prosperity, but to Great Britain and the United States, if they rightly estimate the part they may take in human progress, are interested great maritime interests, which demands as one of the conditions of its exercise and its safety the organized force adequate to control the general course of events at sea.

As regards an immediate course, however, Captain Mahan differs from Lord Beresford, saying: "I shrink from contemplating it, under present conditions, in the form of an alliance, naval or other. Rather I should say: Let each nation be educated to realize the length and breadth of its own interests in the sea; when that is done the identity of those interests will become apparent. That identity cannot be firmly established in men's minds antecedent to the great teacher, Experience; and experience cannot be had before that further development of the facts which will follow the not far distant day when the United States people must again betake themselves to the sea, and to external action, as did their forefathers alike in their old home and in the new."

Lord Charles Beresford, on the other hand, favors an immediate alliance. "Now is the time to bring about the alliance, when its advantages are apparent in both countries. As years roll on Great Britain might or might not remain the great workshop of the world, but anyhow she will less and less be able to feed her people from the produce of the land within her shores."

This is a naive expression of that habit of mind which leads the Englishman to assume that what is agreeable to him must, ipso facto, be agreeable to everybody else. As a matter of fact we are quite content with our own situation on this side of the Atlantic, and by no means disposed to be dragged into England's Continental and Oriental complications by an alliance with her.

Captain Mahan maintains that the control of the sea, by maritime commerce and naval supremacy, means predominant influence of the world. He thinks it improbable, however, that this control will ever again be exercised by a single nation.

Sir George Clark, in a previous article on the subject, advocated a naval league, looking forward to the contingency of war. Captain Mahan is of the opinion that if the union were formed war might thus more surely be averted. If war did come it would find the two nations united on the ocean and consequently all-powerful there. He does not agree with Sir George on the subject of making war against an enemy's commerce. For what purpose, asks Captain Mahan, "do navies primarily exist? Surely not merely to gain what Foinul calls 'the sterile glory' of fighting battles in order to win them." If they exist for the protection of commerce it naturally follows that "they must aim at depriving the enemy of that great resource." This is a mooted question in international law. In some of her recent wars England has granted immunity to the enemy's commerce, and yet it would seem as if this were an arrangement to prolong indefinitely a most painful state of affairs. If humanity leads us far as this it is only a step farther to do away with war altogether. It is a fair deduction from analogy that two contending armies might as well agree to respect each other's communications as two belligerent states to guarantee immunity to hostile commerce."



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee.  
Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter.  
Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.  
N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.  
EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland.  
Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Commodore Charles S. Norton ordered to command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns.  
Now in dry dock at Mare Island Navy Yard. Will be put out of commission.  
ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide.  
At Mare Island.  
ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Needs one month's repairs.  
BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)  
Left Chefoo for Port Arthur.  
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. a.)  
At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry.  
At Navy Yard, New York. Will be assigned to S. A. station.  
CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)  
At Chemulpo.  
CHICAGO, 14 Guns (Flagship), Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)  
At Tangier, Nov. 7, and upon her arrival home will be placed out of commission. Men needed for the Olympia.  
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.  
At New London. Underwent inspection on Oct. 30.  
COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
At Kingston, Jamaica.  
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)  
At Chin Kiang, China, Nov. 5. Comdr. Goodrich will be relieved by Comdr. J. E. Craig.  
CONSTELLATION (Training-ship), Comdr. F. W. Dickins.  
Newport, R. I.  
CUSHING (Torpedo-boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Stonington, Conn.  
DALE (Receiving-ship), Comdr. W. W. Relsinger (temporary).  
At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.)  
Left Newport Oct. 28 for Asiatic station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Reported by cable at the Azores.  
DOLPHIN (Despatch-boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
At New London.  
ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns (School-ship), Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
At Boston, Mass.  
ESSEX, 6 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. Louis Kingsley.  
On her annual cruise. Expected at Yorktown, Va., every day. Address mail to Newport, R. I.  
FERN (Despatch-boat), Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.  
Left New York Nov. 6 for Newport.  
FRANKLIN, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
At Washington.  
INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. J. J. Read.  
At Mare Island.  
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston (a. s.)  
At Navy Yard, New York. Ordered to proceed to Asiatic station, via Suez Canal.  
MADEIRAHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil (n. a. s.)  
At Carthagena, W. I., and will cruise in vicinity of West Indies.  
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lt.-Comdr. R. M. Berry (special duty).  
At Erie, Mich. for the winter.  
MINNESOTA, 19 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Capt. Shepard will be relieved by Capt. Picking. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.  
MOHICAN, 10 Guns (Flagship), Comdr. C. E. Clark.  
Comdr. Clark will be relieved by Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Arrived at Mare Island Oct. 8.  
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)  
At Tien Tsin, China. Will cruise along the coast.  
MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kemoff (p. s.)  
At Portland Oct. 25. Secretary has reconsidered his determination of placing this ship out of commission, and she will continue to cruise along the Pacific coast.  
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis (n. a. s.)  
At Newport obtaining her torpedo outfit. Will go to Mobile, Ala., Nov. 18, and will test Southern coal. Secretary Herbert will go in her and will accept on the part of the Government the silver service to be presented her.  
NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s.)  
At Montevideo Oct. 28.  
NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)  
At Navy Yard, New York.  
PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)  
Arrived at Newchang Nov. 8.  
PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)  
At Navy Yard, Mare Island.  
PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden (special duty).  
At Sitka, Alaska.  
PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. J. McGowan.  
Due at Newport, R. I.  
RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (unassigned).  
At Norfolk Navy Yard, having changes made in ventilating apparatus.  
RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker.  
At Mare Island. Comdr. Longnecker will be relieved Nov. 20 and Comdr. Watson ordered to command.  
RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.  
At League Island, Pa.  
ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)  
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs. Assigned to European station, and will start upon completion of repairs, about Dec. 1. Will relieve Chicago.  
SARATOGA (Tonn. School-ship), Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
At Philadelphia.  
THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).  
On survey work on coast of Lower California. Address San Diego, Cal.  
VERMONT, 1 Gun (Receiving-ship), Capt. Silas Casey.  
At New York Navy Yard.  
VIRGINIA, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.  
Arrived at New London Nov. 8.

WABASH, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. Kautz.  
At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s.)  
At Montevideo, Uruguay.  
YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.  
At Mare Island.

## Various Naval Items.

The "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for October contains an interesting article on the centrifugal pumping plant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, by Mr. John H. Cooper, M. E.

There is talk of placing the Portsmouth out of commission and tying her up at some port as a receiving ship. If this is done the Alliance will take her place as a training ship.

General Sheldon Connor has been requested by Governor Cleaves, of Maine, to present the silver service plate to the new battleship. The Maine will go to Portland for the gift. The plate cost \$1,000, and is handsomely engraved.

The trial of the Ericsson will take place Nov. 12 over the 25-mile course in Long Island Sound, off New London. The Cincinnati and Dolphin, and the tugs Nina, Fern, Fortune and Iwana will be used as stakeboats. The Ericsson's contract speed is 24 knots.

The gunboat Castine has gone into drydock at the New York Navy Yard to be painted. When this work is completed the vessel will undergo an inspection, and will then be ready to start for the South Atlantic station, to which she has been assigned.

There is a strong probability that the training ship Portsmouth will be placed out of commission on her return home, and her crew transferred to the Alliance, now at Norfolk. The Alliance is about ready to go in commission. Her battery is similar to the Essex, and she will undoubtedly make one of the best training ships in the Service.

A correspondent of the New York "Herald" in Buenos Ayres writes that the Yantic's cruising days are numbered, and that her condition is such that she cannot go to sea. To repair her for actual service in the River Plate would cost \$12,000 in gold, and when it is considered how deficient the vessel is in all requirements of a modern man of war, this would be a waste of money.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to use the old Lancaster as an enlisted men's training ship. Her battery is now building, and will be shipped just as soon as completed. With this ship it is believed that the men will be enabled to be trained so that they can on board a modern man of war and do what is required without other preparation.

The following officers have been found qualified by the President for promotion to the next higher grade: Ensign W. R. M. Field, Ensign Albert L. Key, Comdr. James H. Sands, Comdr. Yates Stirling, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise, Passed Asst. Paymaster M. C. McDonald, Passed Asst. Engr. Wm. H. Nauman, Asst. Engr. Wm. H. Chambers, Lieut. John M. Hawley, Comdr. John J. Hunker, Carpenter Benj. E. Fernald has been placed on the retired list.

The Portuguese Government has authorized a loan of £2,000,000, to be raised during six years, for the construction of ship yards and the purchase of warships. The customs receipts of Angola, Mozambique and other colonies are to be assigned for the payment of interest on the loan. The ships which it is intended to purchase or construct include four cruisers, two ironclads, four corvettes, ten gun-boats, thirty-five torpedo-boats and two transports.

The battery of the Yorktown, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will be thoroughly examined before her departure for the East, and all defects will be made good. It is believed by those in a position to know that this vessel will make a general tour of the East before she returns to the United States. A voyage to the Malay Archipelago is mentioned as among the possibilities of the cruise, and it will not surprise those who have her disposition in their charge if the Yorktown were to make a trip down to the antipodes, as far as Australia at least.

A correspondent of the "United Service Gazette" gives rather a novel expedient for decreasing the rolling of ships. He recommends that a hollow be made in the centre of the ship's bottom, about 4 feet wide and 1½ feet in depth, and perhaps 250 feet long. Upon each of the two edges of this long opening, and running its whole length, keels of 1½ feet in depth should be affixed (well supported inside the ship's bottom), giving space for a body of salt water 250 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 3 feet in depth, which would very greatly resist the tendency to roll; and the very passing of the ship along this extent of water would tend to steadiness, especially at high speeds.

Admiral Belknap has been appointed Commissioner by the Governor of Massachusetts in place of Admiral Fyffe, who resigned on his removal from Boston. Some important changes have been made that will increase the efficiency of the nautical school-ship Enterprise. During the winter term, which will commence on Monday, Nov. 12, each day's routine will begin at 7 a. m., instead of 8.30, as heretofore. The Commissioners have abolished instruction in French and Spanish, substituting a course in international law in their place. More time will be given to instruction in the duties of masters of vessels, with particular reference to foreign voyages. The ship is now lying alongside the dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where she will remain during the winter.

In the recent inspection of the French torpedo-boats grave defects were apparent in the plates of some of them. The cause is believed to be the oxidizing action of the decomposed minium. The "American Engineer and Railroad Journal" mentions a curious circumstance in the experience of Captain Vidal: "In March, 1893, torpedo-boats Nos. 143 and 144 being ordered to Corsica, it occurred to him to pass them through dock, and but for this they would have been sent to sea with grave defects in their hulls. In effect, so bad was the state of No. 143 that Captain Vidal, placing his finger in one of the piqures, broke through the thin wall that still remained in the interior. The boat had been docked four months before, but he could not believe that defects so grave could have been produced within that period."

The "Cape Argus," of Cape Town, S. A., says: "A tribute should be paid to the American sailors. In a seaport town such as this we are accustomed to the visits of seamen of all nationalities, and Jack ashore is generally allowed a little latitude. The American men-of-war's men belonging to the Newark, however, have stringently refrained from abusing the privilege of going ashore, and during the whole time they have been here—about four weeks—not one of the 350 men on board has found his way into the police station. They have exhibited no rowdiness whatever, and, moreover, have fraternized with our soldiers, sailors and citizens generally in a way that has made them deservedly popular. Other navies please copy." Of all the 400 men of the flagship Chicago, who received such attention abroad not one got drunk or otherwise misbehaved himself. Henry Irving tells of having invited some of the jacksies he saw at the theatre into his private room to take a dinner. "Thank you Mr. Irving," was the answer; "we have had one drink and are just going aboard ship. 'Why,' said Mr. Irving, in telling the story, 'I thought that a sailor never refused a drink.'"

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 2.—Comdr. Thomas Nelson has been ordered to ordnance instruction, Washington Navy Yard.  
Asst. Surg. J. S. Hope has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered home.

NOV. 3.—Naval Constructor Joseph H. Linnard to duty as superintendent of construction at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, relieving Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, who is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Asst. Paymr. J. J. Cheatham detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Minnesota.

Lieut. Thomas S. Rodgers detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Ranger.

Lieut. Clifford J. Boush detached from the Adams and ordered to the Ranger.

Lieut.-Comdr. Robert M. G. Brown ordered before a retiring board on Nov. 7.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Mohican.

Ensign Charles T. Vogelgesang detached from the Adams and ordered to the Mohican as watch and division officer.

Ensign Henry J. Ziegemeier detached from the Adams and ordered to the Bennington.

NOV. 4.—Sunday.

NOV. 5.—Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan ordered to the command of the Mohican, Dec. 1.

Comdr. Charles E. Clark detached from the command of the Mohican, Dec. 1, ordered home and granted one month's leave.

Ensign Richard H. Leigh detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Bennington as watch and division officer.

Ensign Angus L. Willard detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Alert as watch and division officer.

NOV. 6.—Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi detached from the command of the New York Navy Yard Nov. 10 and placed on the retired list the same day.

NOV. 7.—Commodore Montgomery Seward detached from the command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard Nov. 19 and ordered to the command of the New York Navy Yard.

Capt. Allan V. Reed detached from the Naval Examining and Retiring Board on the 19th inst. and ordered to the command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard on the 21st inst.

Capt. Frederick V. McNair detached from the Naval Observatory on the 21st inst. and ordered to duty on Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

Commodore R. L. Phythian detached from the command of the Naval Academy on the 15th inst. and ordered to the command of the Naval Observatory.

Capt. Philip H. Cooper detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 15th inst.

Capt. H. F. Picking ordered to the command of the receiving-ship Minnesota on the 20th inst., relieving Capt. E. M. Shepard, who is ordered to the command of the San Francisco on the 21st inst.

Lieut. J. H. Oliver detached from duty as inspector at the Hotchkiss Works, Providence, R. I., Nov. 19.

Ensign F. H. Brown detached from the Constellation Nov. 10 and ordered to duty at the Hotchkiss Works, Providence, R. I., as assistant to the inspector, and ordered as inspector Nov. 19.

Asst. Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

NOV. 8.—Ch. Engr. E. A. Magee detached from the Adams when that vessel goes out of commission, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Independence.

Asst. Engr. H. G. Leopold to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 19th inst.

Ensign Charles P. Eaton detached from the Adams when that ship goes out of commission, proceed to Washington and undergo examination for promotion.

P. A. Paymr. M. C. McDonald detached from the Adams, home, and settle accounts.

P. A. Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro detached from the Adams when that ship goes out of commission, and granted two months' leave.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Stone to examination for promotion, New York Navy Yard, Nov. 19.

Orders of Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom to duty at the New York Navy Yard revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The U. S. Revenue bark Chase is now "laid up" for the winter at New Bedford, and will not make another cruise until next spring, when she will go abroad again.

Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister is at his home in Brooklyn suffering from a severe cold.

Asst. Engineer Herrick has been detached from the Revenue cutter Perry, and ordered to duty on board the Revenue cutter McLane.

The Revenue cutter Perry will leave for the Pacific about Dec. 1.

2d Asst. Engineer De Reamer, recently appointed, has been assigned to duty on board the Revenue steamer Perry.

Chief Engineer Jos. S. Tupper has been detached from the Revenue cutter Perry and ordered to the Revenue cutter Morrill.

Chief Engineer George C. De Reamer has been detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Perry.

## NAVAL MILITIA, 4; OFFICERS, 0.

The long-anticipated game of football between the teams of the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and that of the 4th Division of the New York Naval Militia, took place on Tuesday, Nov. 6, on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club. The weather was clear and cold, and much better adapted to playing than looking on. In spite of this the field was crowded, a large number of representative New Yorkers being present, as were also all the officers and men of the Squadron who could get off, and a great deal of double duty was done that day on the ships of the Squadron. Admiral Meade and his staff were there, and also Comdr. Miller, of the Naval Militia, ably seconded by Lieut. Commander George E. Kent, Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Lieut. J. G. Agar, Dr. H. H. Butts, Lieut. Washington Irving, Ensign T. C. Zerega, Ensign W. D. W. Dimmock.

The Militia Battalion turned out in force. Both teams were handsomely entertained by the Country Club, and on their return to New York a supper was given to the officers by the Militia. The utmost good feeling prevailed.

As an exhibition of football the game was better than was expected, considering the meager amount of preparatory practice both teams have had. The officers' team was collected with great difficulty at the eleventh hour. Bookwalter coming up from Annapolis, and Reeves and Fullinwider from New London. The Militia, who were confident of winning, and expected a larger score, were rather surprised at the result. The field was in poor condition, in some places being covered with water, which made fumbling easy. The officers won the toss and chose the northern goal. The only scoring was done in the first half, when Gill carried the ball over the line for the Reserves, but Auferman failed to kick a goal. The teams lined up as follows:

Naval Reserve.	Positions.	Squadron.
Schiffel.	Left end	Bennett
Schiffel.	Left tackle	Moody
Slazenger.	Left guard	Winship
Scoville.	Center	Crank
Holcomb.	Right guard	Fullinwider
Tomlinson.	Right tackle	Reeves (Capt.)
Pone (Capt.).	Right end	Lathier
J. Beall.	Quarter back	Bookwalter
Lee.	Left half-back	Spear
Gill.	Right half-back	Sterling
Auferman.	Full back	Emrich

The Clarendon Hotel, on Fourth avenue, of this city, still retains its old-time patronage among the best families of the metropolis—those who are capable of appreciating a quiet, refined, comfortable, well-ordered home.



ORDNANCE NOTES.

Another issue of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle will soon be made. This time two regiments will be armed, making nine in all to which these weapons have been supplied.

Lieut. N. E. Mason, Prof. Philip R. Alger and Ensign R. D. Tisdale have been appointed a board to conduct a competitive test of field guns at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. Besides the Bureau gun with the Fletcher breech mechanism, the Driggs-Schroeder and the Hotchkiss are in the competition. The test will begin upon the call of the President of the board, Lieutenant Mason, and will commence, it is expected, within the next two weeks. The purpose of the test is to obtain a field gun which will use metallic case ammunition and will be of a somewhat heavier calibre than the three-inch B. L. It. now in service.

General Flagler, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, is now considering a number of breech mechanisms, capable of using metallic case ammunition, with a view to adopting one of them for the field guns. General Flagler is fully alive to the necessity of obtaining a field gun in which ammunition of this character can be used, and hopes to select a mechanism very shortly for weapons to be built for service use. It is believed that the report on the recent test of rapid fire guns will play an important part in General Flagler's decision, notwithstanding that official's assertion in his annual report that "no marked differences in merit were developed in the tests, and each type has its special excellences for particular purposes." General Flagler has been a persistent advocate of the adoption of metallic case ammunition in field guns since 1887, long before its adoption by European countries. It is his intention to introduce it in the service as soon as circumstances permit.

Irresponsible statements to the contrary, Boston is not to have dynamite guns placed at the mouth of her harbor for defense. The money appropriated for these weapons will not be used, but will be turned into the Treasury. This was the statement made by General Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, to a Journal representative. When the first contractors for the pneumatic dynamite guns failed to keep their contract, the Ordnance Bureau made another with the reconstructed company, and instead of contracting for three sets of weapons contracted for only two. One of these has already been supplied, and is now erected at Sandy Hook and the other will soon be completed and shipped to San Francisco. The Boston battery was left out of the contract, although the money had been appropriated for it, and up to the present time no consideration whatever has been given to its purchase. None will be unless some very unexpected results are obtained from the San Francisco guns now in course of construction.

An aluminum-bronze field gun is among the possibilities for the Army in the near future. Experiments with this alloy in field guns have been conducted by the War Department for some little time past, with no very satisfactory results, however. It is the intention of the Department to continue its experiments until it has found whether or not the alloy is suitable for the purpose. Its extreme lightness and durability are qualities in its favor, and reports received at the Department show that ballistically it also does quite well. Maj.-Gen. Schofield is heartily in favor of the adoption of aluminum for Army use, and believes in continuing the experiments until something definite is secured. One fact which would operate against the immediate distribution of aluminum-bronze guns to the Army, even if they were thought to be sufficiently satisfactory for adoption in service, is the high cost of the metal. Improved methods will soon be inaugurated, it is believed, for extracting it from the earth, and then the Army may expect to see guns of this composition distributed to the Service.

The light artillery practice at Fort Riley, just completed, has, according to a report, been very satisfactory, and has demonstrated the excellent shooting qualities of guns and the terrible efficiency of the shrapnel shell. The ranges have been unknown, and the targets used have been the silhouette figures arranged to stimulate batteries going into position and infantry in manoeuvring formation. One day during the practice Battery A, 2d Art., was given three percussion shells with which to find the range and twelve shrapnel, which had to be fired within six minutes, was manoeuvred against a company of infantry, 100 men, formed in columns of platoons. Lieut. Catlin, commanding, by using his percussion shells, estimated the range to be 2,500 yards, then beginning with his shrapnel he made 551 hits; 93 of the 100 silhouette figures being struck. The other batteries, with the same practice, had about the same results. There is something wrong, however, with the present fuse, as several shells burst after leaving the muzzle of the piece only a few feet.

The 13-inch shell competition closed on Wednesday with the trial of a second Wheeler-Sterling projectile at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. According to Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, this projectile has made the best record, and the probabilities are that its manufacturers will obtain the contract for 400 shell. Before making his decision, however, he will wait for the official report of the competition. The shell fired on Wednesday was given the velocity of 975 f. s., which has been used throughout the competition. It went through the 7-inch nickel-steel plate and lodged in the butt. Extracting the shell from the earth its point broke off. It is believed by the Ordnance officials that a crack must have been created as a result of the projectile's impact; otherwise it is believed the shell would have remained entire. The first Wheeler-Sterling shell fired did remarkably well. It perforated the plate and backing, and when recovered was found to be uncracked and was only slightly set-up. A Midvale shell fired just after this test gave equally good results, but the chances for this firm obtaining the contract were spoiled by the second shot, which smashed up without getting through the plate. The shell which was the closest competitor of the Wheeler-Sterling was the Johnson cast steel projectile. The first of this shell went through the plate and backing, and when recovered a few slight cracks were found to have developed as a result of its trial. The second shot also perforated the plate and backing, and when recovered the point broke off in about the same manner as the Wheeler-Sterling shell on Wednesday. The Carpenter and Taylor shell, which were tested, smashed up on the surface of the plate with little penetration. The contract for 400 of this calibre shell will be the last which the Ordnance Bureau will make until another appropriation becomes available. There has been a good deal of interest attached to the test on account of the standing enjoyed by the various firms participating and the claims made for the several projectiles before the competition was begun.

The appendix to Capt. Sampson's report, which is now being printed at the Government Printing Office, contains an interesting report on the effect on animal life of submarine explosions of gun cotton. The report was made by Commander G. A. Converse. The report states that in the first four experiments Du Pont gun cotton was used. In the first of these, for some unexplained reason, there was not a perfect detonation. Nitrons fumes rose with the disturbed water, which was much less in volume than in other explosions, and the shock was very slight. Tornado station gun cotton was used in the last three rounds or explosions, which were as nearly perfect as possible, each one seeming to be in shock and amount of water thrown up a little in excess of its pre-

decessor. The boat used was not closed for longer than 14 hours on any occasion, and there were never more than five small animals to 135 cubic feet of air. The next fire experiments were with charges of 80.7 pounds (dry weight) of gun cotton at distances from the boat varying from 305 feet to 100 feet, and with pressures of 81, 147, 219 and 387 pounds per square inch. There was no injury to the boat or animals as the result of these experiments. All the conditions were the same in the seventh experiment, and the distance was 80 feet. The calculated pressure exerted was 528 pounds per square inch. The explosion was the severest of the series. The animals were entirely unhurt, but well splattered with the half-inch of so of rather dirty water that was in the boat during the experiments. The great excess of the deforming pressure over the estimated collapsing strength of the shell is explained by the marked difference in effect of an instantaneous pressure and a continuously-sustaining pressure. Numerically, equal static and dynamic pressures, as determined by the compression of copper discs may exert very different effects on steel or iron when account is taken of the time and space through which the force must act before deformation can take place.

The "United Service Gazette" of Oct. 6 contains an account of an interesting and novel experiment in marine engineering, which took place on Sept. 29. For some time past Messrs. Yarrow, the English torpedo boat builders, have had in hand an order from the French government for an aluminum torpedo boat. The boat most successfully passed her official trials. The boat is of the second class, 60 feet long and 9 feet 3 inches wide. As compared with a steel boat of the same type, the scantling has been thickened about 25 per cent., in spite of which the total weight of the hull has been reduced about 50 per cent. The material of which the hull is constructed is, of course, not pure aluminum, but an alloy, consisting of 94 per cent. of aluminum and 6 per cent. of copper. The chief result of using the lighter metal has been that a speed of over 20 1/2 knots was obtained on the official trial. The maximum speed of torpedo boats of this class in the British Navy is about 17 knots. When the project of building a boat of this kind was initiated, the question of possible corrosion by the sea water naturally came prominently forward. An experiment, however, soon set any misgivings at rest. Two plates of aluminum, after being weighed, were attached to the keel of a vessel setting out on a voyage round the world, and on her return were removed and weighed again, and found to have suffered to an extent but just appreciable. The precaution had been taken, nevertheless, of covering the new boat with a coat of paint. The great enemy which will have to be guarded against is alkali, which is most destructive to aluminum. A feature of the new boat which was particularly remarked was her buoyancy and the absence of any heeling over when turning sharply at a high rate of speed. With aluminum at the price of 3s (75 cts.) a pound, the cost of that material used in the construction of the boat amounted to about \$5,000, and the cost of the boat complete was about one-third more than that of an ordinary torpedo boat.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the arrest of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the General Staff. He is charged with supplying an Italian officer with the plans of the mobilization of the 15th Army Corps, covering the departments of the Maritime Alps, Ardeche, Bouches-du-Rhone, Corsica, Gard, Var, Vaucluse and Marseilles, as well as with plans for mobilizing the French forces around Briancon, the Alpine Gibraltar. He is also suspected of having furnished plans of the numerous fortified positions around Briancon, which are connected by underground galleries with the town mentioned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Three songs, both words and music by Gen. Luther Stephenson, are published by the Oliver Ditson Company. They are "The Liberty Bell," "The Veteran's Dream," and "Freedom's Land America." The last is dedicated by General Stephenson to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

"Harper's Young People" for Oct. 30 contains the final chapter of "Feline Cheridan Vinate," a bright, pleasant story of the successful education of an Indian boy, by Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A. Also an account of how Oliver Wendell Holmes' little poem, "Old Ironsides," saved the old frigate Constitution from being broken up, and preserved her historic timbers until now.

Among the illustrated features of the November "Harper's" are "The Sea Robbers of New York," a bit of popular Colonial history by Thomas A. Janvier; "At the Capital of the Young Republic," a description of Washington in its early days, by Henry Loomis Nelson; "The Cossack as Cowboy, Soldier and Citizen," by Pauline Bigelow; "A Painter's Impressions of Rajpootana," by Edwin Lord Weeks; "The Religion of the Sioux," by Lieut. William H. Wessell, U. S. A.; "On the Trail of the Wild Turkey," by Charles D. Lanier.

INTERIOR BALLISTICS.—Libro di testo per gli allievi ufficiali della scuola d'artiglieria a degli Stati Uniti del capitano Jas. M. Ingalls.

Il capitano Ingalls, rinomato per suoi studi di ballistica esterna, per incarico del comando della scuola d'artiglieria degli Stati Uniti, ha compilato questo corso di ballistica interna, il quale ha già servito come libro di testo per l'anno 1893. Premesse le prime nozioni, gli esperimenti e le deduzioni di Robins, di Fulton, di d'Arcy, di Ruffort, vengono studiate le proprietà del gas e le leggi di Mariotte e di Gay-Lussac, e quindi le applicazioni della termodinamica alla ricerca del lavoro della carica di polvere. Sono esposte nella loro integrità le teorie di Noble e Abel e quelle del Sarrau; ma l'autore tratta in modo nuovo ed originale la parte relativa alla determinazione della velocità del proiettile, e delle pressioni sulle pareti dell'antenna e sul fondo del proiettile, in un punto qualunque del tragitto. Ogni teoria è corredata da parecchi esempi numerici, tratti da tutti i calcoli di ballistica. Il trattato dell'Ingalls si raccomanda molto per la chiarezza, per l'ultima, ed in parte anche per la novità della trattazione, ai nostri studiosi della ballistica interna.—Estratto dalla "Rivista d'Artiglieria e Genio," 1894, vol. II.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PATIENCE asks if his name is among the approved candidates for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant? Answer.—You have been found "over age" and will therefore not receive the appointment.

G. S. P. asks where the Springfield rifle of the present Army model can be purchased? Answer.—There is no authority to sell Springfield to civilians. Only officers in the service can purchase them for personal use.

W. H. asks when there will be a vacancy at West Point for the 4th N. Y. District, represented by Mr. Coombs? Answer.—1896.

FT. WAYNE asks: When will there be a vacancy at West Point for the 1st District of Michigan? Answer.—A candidate has been appointed to fill existing vacancy, who, if admitted, will not graduate before 1896.

G. writes: I was discharged from the service on the 28th of Nov. 1894, after serving three years and three months. I re-enlisted on Sept. 29 following, and I am now receiving \$9

per month. Is that correct? Answer.—You should receive \$13, including \$1 retained pay.

H. E. C. asks the name and location of the best school that will prepare a young man to pass the examination to enter the U. S. Military Academy? Answer.—It is difficult to determine the best school. Any of those appearing in the list of advertisements in the Journal are good, and most of them make a specialty of military instruction.

SUBSCRIBER asks the dates of the assignments to regiments of the Military Academy graduates of 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894? Answer.—June 12, 1891; June 11, 1892; June 12, 1893; June 12, 1894.

ROY.—The "skeleton" orders are G. O. 76 and 79, A. G. O., series of 1890.

D. S. L.—The detail of Lieutenant-Colonel Mills as Commandant of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy dates from Sept. 1, 1892.

P.—There is one vacancy in the 5th Cavalry, and one in the 9th Cavalry.

R. F.—The present term of enlistment in the regular Army is three years (Act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1894).

J. B. C.—Write to Mr. Howland Pell, 4 Warren St., New York City, for information as to the Society of Colonial Wars.

J. B.—You are No. 1 on the Commissary Sergeant list. It does not appear that you have ever been examined for the position.

H. asks: Can an enlisted man on the retired list vote or hold a civil office the same as a civilian? Can he be taxed on personal property? Answer.—Yes, to both questions.

J. J. S.—The revised edition of the Army Regulations has not yet been issued. It will not be for sale, but a copy may be obtained by writing to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

J. S. asks: After serving five years I was discharged Jan. 2, 1892. Re-enlisted Jan. 7, 1892; Jan. 7, 1895, will take three months' furlough, and discharged April 6, 1895, under G. O. 80. If I again enlist July 1, 1895, what will be my monthly pay? Answer.—\$18 per month; \$1 retained.

W. A.—The position of general service clerk no longer exists. Such clerks are now civilians appointed by the Secretary of War.

Post Lyceums, 1894-95.

Maj. W. L. Haskin, commandant at Davids Island, has arranged for essays to be read before the post lyceum during the current season as follows: He himself will read a paper on "The Artillery of the U. S. Army;" Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., "Mechanical Arrangements at Military Posts;" Capt. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Art., "Campaigns in the Carolinas in 1780-81;" Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art., "How Can the Military Service be Improved Without the Aid of Special Legislation;" Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art., "The Advantages of Night Operation—Historically Illustrated;" Lieut. A. Skoler, 1st Art., "The Defense of the East River from the North;" Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, 1st Art., "Athletics as a Factor in Upholding Esprit du Corps;" Lieut. G. W. Van Dusen, 1st Art., "Our Artillery in the Mexican War;" Lieut. G. H. Patten, 1st Art., "Humanity in Modern Warfare;" Lieut. F. V. King, 1st Art., "Obedience, Training and Discipline in Armies;" Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, 1st Art., "The Present War Between China and Japan;" Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Art., "The Defense of New York City on the South;" Lieut. A. Hamilton, 1st Art., "Our New Ordnance."

FORT BLISS, TEX.—The following papers will be read before the officers' lyceum on the dates given: Feb. 7, 1895, "Attack and Defense of Villages and Woods," by Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.; Jan. 24, 1895, "A Fragment," by Capt. R. F. Bates, 18th Inf.; Nov. 15, 1894, "The Army Mule of 1861-5," by Capt. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf.; Jan. 17, 1895, "Defense of Mountains," by Capt. O. R. Warwick, 18th Inf.; Jan. 10, 1895, "Street Drill," by Capt. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.; Jan. 3, 1895, "Rayonet Exercise," by 1st Lieut. E. S. Avis, R. Q. M., 18th Inf.; Dec. 27, 1894, "Rifles and Regulations," by 1st Lieut. F. M. M. Reall, Reg. Adj., 18th Inf.; Nov. 22, 1894, "Courts Martial: Is the Present System the Best?" by 2d Lieut. F. D. Evans, 18th Inf.; Dec. 20, 1894, "Theory and Practice," by 2d Lieut. G. D. Moore, 18th Inf.; Dec. 13, 1894, "Military Value of Sport," by 2d Lieut. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf.; Dec. 6, 1894, "Battle of Franklin," by 2d Lieut. P. Whitworth, 18th Inf.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL ERBEN.

The following letter has been addressed to Admiral Erben. The dinner it refers to will be given at the date named:

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. Navy:

Dear Sir.—Will it be agreeable to you to meet a few of your friends at dinner at 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 10, at the City Club?

We desire to welcome you on your return to the city of your birth, and to testify our appreciation of the distinction you have conferred upon it by your long and honorable service as an officer of our Navy and a representative, at home and abroad, of the authority and dignity of the United States.

We have followed with interest the career which has afforded you so many opportunities—so well improved—to increase respect for our nationality and as a citizen of New York your distinguished reputation is part of our civic history.

Trusting that you may remain with us yet many years to enjoy the honors so well bestowed, and to add still further to your claims upon our confidence and respect.

We are, very truly yours,

Wm. Conant Church, C. C. Halseth,  
Horace Porter, Wm. H. Male,  
J. H. Van Amringe, Fredk. H. Gibbens,  
Richard Watson Gilder, Anselme Smith,  
Chas. R. Miller, Francis V. Greene,  
Seth Low, Daniel W. Stratton,  
Benj. F. Tracy, J. W. Miller,  
Jos. W. Warner, A. R. Conkling,  
Loyall Farragut, J. W. Pinchot.

THE RETIREMENT OF REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

On Saturday, Nov. 10, Rear-Admiral Gherardi retires from a long and active service.

Admiral Gherardi was born in Louisiana in 1832, and entered the Navy on June 23, 1846. He was promoted to be a lieutenant-commander in 1862, shortly after the outbreak of the war, and assigned to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the engagement with Fort Macon, and the battle of Mobile Bay. His present commission dates from 1887. His name will always be connected with the Naval Review in 1893, his last sea duty, and a most fitting end to his long career. His management of this event was the occasion for much favorable comment and praise, both at home and abroad. The Admiral has issued the following order signifying his appreciation of the services of his officers at the New York Yard:

G. O. No. 31, Navy Yard, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1894.

Before relinquishing the command of this Navy Yard and station and being placed on the retired list of the United States Navy on the 10th inst., in conformity with the law, I desire to express to the heads of departments, and through them to their assistants, my appreciation of the very efficient aid rendered by them to me as Commandant.

I shall always look back with pleasure to this, my last service on the active list, as it has been made satisfactory and agreeable by the faithful and cheerful performance of their duty by my subordinates, and I wish for each of them the same ready assistance from their juniors hereafter that they have given me.

BANCROFT GHERARDI.  
Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Commandant Navy Yard and Station.

A decision may shortly be expected from the War Department in relation to re-enlistment pay. The Department has received a number of cases recently of men discharged after three years and three months' service and re-entering within three months after date of discharge. It has been decided that the old order of things will obtain. A man serving over three years will receive \$15 a month, provided he comes in service within three months; otherwise he will receive only \$13, pay of first year of enlistment.



(For the Army and Navy Journal.)  
PRIVATE Y. DOODLE AND THE CZAR.

"And that good M. Carrel; he is dead, you know— Ah, messieurs, savant ça? Ah, the beautiful internet! messieurs! Five thousand people, in spite of the rain! Car il pleuvait averse! And M. le Maire and his adjunct, walking behind the hearse, and the gendarmes and the douaniers, and a battalion of the douaniers chasseurs-a-pied, with their music, and all the sappers-pumpers, en grande tenue with their beautiful brass helmets! All the town was there to see the procession go by! q'etait beau! Mon Dieu, q'etait beau! c'que j'ai pleure, d'avoir ça, n'est-ce pas, Vinard?"  
—Du Maurier's "Tribly."

A beer at the canteen goes good after battalion drill. Likewise a game of forty-fives—the match wuz me an' Bill 'Gains Scotty an' Maloney, when McGee walked in an' sed, "He's fellers, hev' ye heard the noos?—the 'Czar o' Rooshia's dead!"

Maloney wuz the dealer, he's a dandy with the deck, I never knowed a cooler hand at scopion in a trick. An' when the kyards were cut an' dealt aroun' to ev'ry one, Bill led off with the seven o' spades an' so the play begun.

"I've hearn it sed," sez Scotty, as he fingered with a trump, "That thar o' 'Czar wuz nuthin' but a cruel, cranky chump. Whose sufferin' people shook with fear before his slightest nod."

An' thet he'll find it mighty hard to squar' accounts with God For cold an' selfish tyranny, for dooties left undone. For keepin' helpless Jew-folk with the baynit on the run. For many a raw an' bleedin' welt on fettered Freedom's back. For pale Siberia's story—dungeons, shackles, knout an' rack."

"They say," sed Bill, "he wuz our friend, but thet wud har'ly go. Our eagle will not bend his sun-fringed eyes upon a crow; An' whatcher think? they pitcur' him, mid hireling Cossack lances, One hand on Liberty's white throat, an' t'other clasped in France's—"

Oh, grim politic maskerade! An' thar' he lies to-day, Unloved, unwept, unsanctified—a lump o' yellor clay. Whar' snarls the fierce November wind around o' Peter's towers— Hold on thar', Scotty, not so fast—thet little trick is ours."

"He's got his due," Maloney sez, "for how ken men be loved Who gaze on human misery unpitily an' unmoved? 'Cept by them kings an' queens an' sech, chips o' the same ol' block. But in their gilded sympathy I never takes no stock, An'—thar's the ace o' hearts! the which, I guess, gevs us the game. An' sticks ye for the beer agin; thankee, I'll tak' the same. An' bless my star I ain't no 'Czar, but simply what I am— A bloody rear-rank privit in the pay of Uncle Sam."

—WILL STOKES.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 5, 1894.  
On last Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3, the finest game of football ever put up by the Navy team was played on the Academy grounds. About 5,000 people witnessed the game, the afternoon trains bringing a large number of adherents for both sides. Lehigh was particularly fortunate in having many supporters among the fair sex. The cadets, under the guidance of one of their number, banked up on the south side of the field, which is now reserved for them, most emphatically indicated their approval of every good play. Lehigh's victory over the team from the Carlisle Indian School, which played here last Wednesday, tended to increase the local interest. Bagley's return to the training table, after his good playing in the game with the Indians brought out many such expressions as "If Bagley plays, we shall win." Shortly after 2.30, Lehigh's team came on the field. They were greeted with their college yell, by a bevy of pretty girls on the north side of the field. The yell was repeated by the subs and coaches, and the cadets gave the hearty Navy yell, ending it with "Lehigh." A few minutes later the Navy team trotted on to the gridiron, and the cheering Lehigh had received seemed nothing as compared with the volume of sound that now arose. Game was called at 2.35. Lehigh chose the kick-off. Fitzgerald lifted the ball for 30 yards. Davidson caught and attempted to kick after gaining 10 yards, but the kick was blocked, and Lehigh fell on the ball at Navy's 40-yard line. Lehigh now used the well-known tandem play on the tackles for short gains, but soon lost the ball on four downs. Halligan, Raby, Bagley, and Izard, bucked Lehigh's line for short gains. A fake kick was tried, but fumbled, and Lehigh fell on the ball. In the kicking match which now ensued, Bagley had decidedly the better of it, and the Navy's confidence in their famous fullback was well rewarded by his magnificent punting and reliable catching. Finally, Navy gets the ball in centre of the field. Only six more minutes remain to the first half. Izard makes 20 yards on a fake kick. Raby adds 10 yards through left side. Then the other Navy halfback hits Lehigh's line for five more. Bagley makes five yards. Raby covers himself with glory by two splendid gains of three and seven yards. To Izard belongs the privilege of carrying the ball over Lehigh's line for a touch-down, 32 minutes after play commenced. No goal. There was no more scoring in this half. Only once was the ball in the Navy territory during the second half, but then it was dangerously near the goal. Navy braced, and getting the ball, carried it within a foot of Lehigh's goal. Here they lost it on four downs. Fitzgerald punted down the field, and Lehigh followed this gain to good advantage. Ball remained near center of the field for some time, Lehigh making small gains. The cadets finally secured the ball 60 yards from Lehigh's goal. Raby made 25 yards. He tried again, but through mistakes in signals, dashes around and unsupported, only to be downed by three Lehigh men, and, badly hurt, loses five yards. Kimball replaces Raby, and starts off by making 20 yards on a fake kick. Izard bucks the line steadily, for three gains of five, six and two yards. Bagley makes the coveted two yards, carrying the ball over for a touch-down, and also kicks the goal. Score: Navy, 10; Lehigh, 0. The tackling of Craven, McCormack, Izard, and Davidson; the line-bucking of Izard and Raby, and Bagley's punting, were the specially commendable points in Navy's playing. For Lehigh, the best work was done by Budd, Becarra, Trafton and Harrison. Positions were as follows:

Lehigh.	Navy.
Hest.	Left end.
Houston.	Left tackle.
Keyes.	Left guard.
Baldwin.	Center.
Becarra.	Right guard.
Budd (Dick).	Right tackle.
Okeson.	Right end.
Holderness.	Quarter-back.
Trafton (Captain).	Left half-back.
Thurston (Harrison).	Right half-back.
Fitzgerald.	Full back.

Umpire, Prof. Cain, St. John's College. Referee, Mr. Jesse Riggs. Lineman, Prof. Chew, St. John's College.  
Among those in attendance at the football game, and afterwards at the hop, last Saturday were Capt. Robley D. Evans and family, Lieutenant Noble, U. S. A., Miss Wheatly, Miss Davis, Miss Yellott, Miss Call, Washington; Miss Perkins, of Connecticut; Miss Morton, Miss Barnes, New York.  
2d Lieut. Murray Baldwin, U. S. A., who recently passed the examination for enlisted men, was formerly a naval cadet in the class of '94.  
Hereafter on Saturday evenings taps will occur at 11.30. During the present winter the line division, first class, will be given instructions in handling the Bancroft's engines. The third class will also be given practical instruction in the steam department during the winter.  
The family of Pay Director Schenck will occupy the residence of Capt. Silas Terry during the present winter.  
Assistant Professor Dalmon, who has been an instructor in the French department for many years, has resigned.  
Naval Cadets Shaw, Sandox, McNeely, England, Osborne, and Bookwalter, all of '94, spent Sunday visiting in Annapolis. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Pro-

fessor Dalmon, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. P. J. des Gurences.  
The Bancroft is soon to be sent to Norfolk to be docked.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1894.  
The Union College team, of Schenectady, N. Y., were the opponents of the Cadet eleven in the football game last Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3. The visitors outweighed the West Point players, but their superiority in this particular was counteracted by the splendid playing of the home team. A score of 30 to 0, in favor of West Point, was the result of a hotly-contested struggle, which began at 3.30 and lasted until after 5 p. m. The players lined up as follows:

Union College.	Positions.	West Point.
Hilder.	Left end.	Nolan.
Palmer.	Left tackle.	Lott.
Thomas.	Left guard.	A. E. Williams.
Terry.	Center.	Ames.
Sweedland.	Right guard.	A. P. Berry.
Beckwith.	Right tackle.	Bugge.
Malery.	Right end.	Drury.
Brown (Capt.).	Quarter-back.	King (Capt.) (Strout).
Lavery.	Left half-back.	Dallan.
Baker.	Right half-back.	Stacy.
Myers.	Full back.	Duncan (King).

Referee—Creslen. Lineman—Hinkley. West Point—Touchdowns, 6; goals, 3; total, 30. Union—Touchdowns, 0; goals, 0; total, 0. Two touchdowns were made in the first half by Stacy, West Point's right half-back; one goal was kicked by King, captain of the team, who played quarter back during the first half. Score—West Point, 30; Union, 0, at close of half. In the second half Stacy made three touchdowns and one was made by King, who took Duncan's place as full back during the half. King kicked two goals. Score at close of second half—West Point, 20; Union, 0. Total score—West Point, 30; Union, 0. Game called at 3.30. Length of each half, 35 minutes.

The date with Lafayette College, Nov. 10, has been cancelled.  
One of the most enjoyable of the social events of the week was an "All Hallows' Eve" party given by Mrs. Braden on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31. The guests, the young ladies of the post and the bachelor officers, had a merry time, entering heartily into the spirit of the games with which the occasion is always commemorated. Among the guests were the Messrs. Armistead, Michie, Mercer, Dyer, Butler, Todd and Sumner, Lieutenants Todd, Butler, Biddle, Dr. Reynolds, Lieutenants Traub, Weigel, Holbrook, Richardson, Deane and Michie.

Capt. William Quinton, 7th Inf., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Mason.  
The third of the series of officers' hops was held this (Tuesday) evening.

To a large number of friends throughout the Army, especially among the elder graduates, the announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Josephine A. Roe, widow of Capt. Stephen R. Roe, and mother of Capt. Chas. F. Roe, of Troop A, New York, will be learned with deep regret. Mrs. Roe was apparently in her usual health, when, on last Tuesday, she left her country home at First Terrace, Highland Park, for her city residence, No. 40 Fifth Ave., where her death occurred on Sunday, Nov. 3, due to heart failure. Captain and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who were at "Home Station," Highland Falls, when the news reached them, left at once for the city. Funeral services were held at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Ave., corner 53d St., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock.

The Ladies' Literary Society, which was organized last year, proved so successful that it was decided to renew the venture this year. The first meeting of the present season was held on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1.  
Maj. William J. Volkmar, Adjutant-General's Department; Maj. A. S. Towar, Pay Department; Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; Capt. Eugene Griffin, resigned, and Mrs. Griffin; Lieut. J. W. McAndrew, 21st Inf.; Mrs. Frank Soule, of Oakland, Cal., whose son is a member of the fourth class, were among the visitors at the post during the past week.  
Miss Armistead, of Brooklyn, has been a guest of Mrs. Braden.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
WILLETS POINT.

Willets Point, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1894.  
A game of football has been arranged between the eleven of the Engineer Battalion and the Fort Adams team, composed of members of the 2d Artillery, and managed and captained by Lieut. W. W. Harts, Engineer Corps; the game to be played at Willets Point, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. An outline of the personnel of the Willets Point team has already appeared in your columns, and the Fort Adams team, like the Willets Point team, is composed of both officers and enlisted men. The officers and enlisted men of the Engineer Battalion feel justly proud of the work of the team so far this season, as shown in practice for the past month, as well as in the scores of the only three games played so far this season. On Oct. 20, in twenty-two minute halves, the team defeated the Alerts of Seton Hall, at Orange, N. J., by the score of 8 to 0. On Oct. 27, at Willets Point, the team in two halves of twenty and ten minutes, respectively, scored 36 points against the Jaspers of Manhattan College, the latter team being unable to make any points or to score any goals. On Nov. 3, our second eleven, in a pretty game against the 17th Separate Co., N. G., S. N. Y., of Flushing, in two twenty-minute halves succeeded in scoring 46 points to 0. This game was played at Willets Point and was enthusiastically viewed by the battalion, who were agreeably surprised at the excellent game put up by a team of substitutes. A game has been arranged for Nov. 10 with the Rutgers College team at New Brunswick. Our team is confident of success in this game, although they will enter it handicapped by the loss of the two regular halfbacks—Lieutenants Morrow and Kutz—and one tackle—Private Schaef—recently laid up by slight injuries sustained in practice.

A BELIEVER IN AN ANNUAL GAME BETWEEN  
OUR TWO ACADEMIES.

FORT BRADY, MICH.

The members of Co. C, 19th Inf., recently presented their late 1st Sergeant (appointed ordnance sergeant) John W. Anness with a cane inscribed: "Presented to 1st Sergeant John W. Anness, Co. C, 19th Inf., Oct. 24, 1894, by the members of Co. C, 19th Inf."  
The presentation was made by Sergeant Onda. Sergeant Anness responded with feeling, saying: "When the day comes when I must leave you, if I am unable to see you all to say 'good-bye,' let those who are present assure their comrades that if, at any time, I can extend a favor, do not hesitate to let me hear from you." Three cheers and a tiger were then given with a will.  
Ordnance Sergeant Anness has been a faithful soldier and deserves well of his comrades.

FORT McINTOSH, TEX.

A Fort McIntosh, Tex., correspondent writes: The two medical here, Drs. Bannister and Woodson, make a great tennis team.  
Lieut. J. McL. Carter, wife, daughter, brother and cousin have arrived, and the lieutenant is in command of Troop C, 5th Cav., which has been able to fly by the gallant Lieutenant Clayton since the promotion of Captain Hall.  
Lieutenant Ferguson's family has arrived also. Mrs. Ferguson's mother accompanying them from her home in Denver, where Mrs. Ferguson spent the summer.  
The 1st of November will find McIntosh booming—'yeena, post school, Hospital Corps, drill, hops, Sunday-school, church, etc.  
Colonel Davis, 5th Cav., has arrived and taken command of the post, relieving Captain Goodale, of the 2d Inf., who is now, by virtue of his rank, dispensing military justice to the boys. Captain Goodale made a splendid post commander. Fair, just, patient, good-natured, courteous, he won the esteem of every one, and retired from his trying position with honor. Captain McLeary and family have returned.  
This post has the quartermasters of service. Lieutenant Ferguson is not loaded with promises, and have-not-got-things, but while he carefully looks after the interests of the Gov-

ernment, he also looks after the interest of the people in his post, and does it, too, without kicking and grumbling. After he has done all you ask, he leaves you with the impression that he is sorry you had not asked for more.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 6, 1894.  
1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., who has been absent from the post on sick leave for the past three months, returned home on the 3d inst., much improved and benefited by his absence.

The new double set of officers' quarters on the casemate on the line of the three sets completed about one year ago, have been completed and are now being occupied. A few more additions like this and the uninhabitable casemates, so long used for officers' quarters, will be entirely vacated.

The new steel tank of 50,000 gallons is about completed, and will be used as a reserve for use in case of fire.

The officers and ladies of the garrison held their first hop of the season in the assembly rooms of the new administration building on Friday evening, the 2d inst. These hops will continue until the opening of the hotels at the Point, which even will carry the music to the ballrooms in them.

Mr. Walker Keller, formerly a member of Battery B, 1st Art., stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., has received the appointment of general service clerk, at the Artillery School. He reported yesterday morning, and is installed in the office at post headquarters.  
Joseph Giacchetti, a member of the Artillery School band, and Mrs. Giacchetti, have gone to Washington, D. C., where they will spend a month's furlough with Prof. Peter Giacchetti, formerly leader of the Artillery School band, who is now on the retired list and resides in that city.

Miss Virginia Mott, of Leesburg, Va., who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., returned home last Monday night.

The football team of the garrison is scheduled to play with the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., on next Saturday, the 10th inst.

Capt. L. V. Caziari, 2d Art., has been called to Washington, D. C., very suddenly on important business. He left the post on the evening of Oct. 5.

MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 7, 1894.  
Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., rejoined last Sunday from a short leave of absence.

1st Lieut. J. T. Dickinson took advantage of a brief hunting leave during the past week, and Lieutenant Andrews, prompted by our genial post adjutant's success, intends also to go on a short hunting trip in the near future. The vicinity of the Green Mountains is an excellent ground for hunting, and favorites of this most excellent sport will find themselves by no means unworried.

1st Lieut. J. W. Heard, who had been granted a delay of 20 days when relieved from duty in connection with the Department Army rifle and carbine competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is expected here to-day.

The first snow of the season fell Monday and drills and dress parades had to be suspended for the time.

OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 7, 1894.  
The 16th Inf. Athletic Association has recently experienced a thorough reorganization and has elected Lieutenant Irvine as its director in physical culture. Through the medium of the Salt Lake City dailies, it has issued an open challenge to all football teams in Utah Territory to compete for the championship of this Territory. The championship distinction was held by the 16th Inf. "Rugby" eleven for the season of '93, and is still in their possession. On Sunday, Oct. 28, the post ground was generously peopled with civilians and soldiers anxious to witness the contest to take place between the 16th Inf. Rugby team and the Seventh Ward eleven, of Salt Lake City, who accepted the challenge. From 3 p. m. till 4 p. m. an interesting game was played. From the start it was evident the soldier boys were more conversant with the intricacies of football maneuvering than were their antagonists, though both sides were fairly matched in physique. At the end of the game the soldiers were declared the winning team, the score being: 16th Inf. team, 22; Seventh Ward eleven, 0. The "Association" eleven, of the 16th Inf., played a Salt Lake City team on Sunday, 4th inst.

Captain Polhemus, of the post medical staff, is on leave of absence at present.  
The post school for the instruction of enlisted men was opened here Nov. 1. Men were detailed from each company to attend the regular sessions, the privilege of attending voluntarily being accorded to the remainder. The teachers' roster of last term remains unchanged.

Lieutenant George has been discharging the duties of Regimental Quartermaster pro tem., Lieut. W. H. Cowles being absent on leave.

SKUNK BITES.

Hubbard Park Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2, 1894.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
I noticed in your issue of Oct. 29, p. 114, a remark from which the inference was that the belief that the bite of a skunk produces hydrophobia was unwarranted. You will find in "Fur Bearing Animals of the U. S." (or of the N. W.), by Dr. E. Coues—formerly in our Medical Corps—a number of instances, mainly communicated by Army surgeons, and giving in each case full particulars, data, etc., by which the fact is established beyond the least doubt.

WIRT ROBINSON, 1st Lieut., 4th Art.

"ONE AT A TIME, PLEASE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
This summer, in a copy of "The Land we Love," a magazine published in Jackson, Miss., soon after the war, by one of the Hills, I ran across a very good story—good enough to be retold—illustrative of the disinclination of the American soldier to listen to soul-stirring harangues on the eve of battle. Show him his work, lead him to it and, if within possibilities, he'll perform his full share. But to the point.

It so happened on such an occasion that the colonel of a Confederate regiment was absent, and the lieutenant-colonel, for the first time in command, thinking it to be an opportunity not to be lost for displaying his martial eloquence, had the men drawn up in line. Arrayed in handsome uniform, mounted upon a fine black stallion, he began his flight midair and gradually soared far above the Pyramids into the space beyond the clouds, touching upon the valorous deeds of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon and the other great captains. The sun was hot. If his men knew anything at all about Alexander and Caesar their knowledge was very uncertain. One thing they did know, and that was that they wished he would finish and let them get a little rest before going into action. But the lieutenant-colonel had become oblivious of his surroundings; he had forgotten time and space. Suddenly he was brought back to mother earth by an unlooked-for interruption. An ass stuck its head out of a neighboring thicket and began to bray. The lieutenant-colonel, amazed, looked around, hesitated for an instant, but bravely continued. The men laughed at the incident, but might have heard the orator to the end, had not one of them, a private soldier, yelled at the top of his voice, "One at a time, please, one at a time." This was too much; his companions broke into cheers, the field music added to the din and all was in an uproar. At that moment a staff officer rode up with an order for the lieutenant-colonel to bring his regiment into action, which finally he did by crying out, "Men, there is the enemy; follow me." And they followed.

G.H.A.

FORT WASHAKIE.

The surest proof of the domesticity and commercial status of the Indian is afforded by an interesting report from Fort Washakie, which is in the heart of an Indian colony. All the wood and hay and a portion of the oats required at that post for the last year have been bought from the Indians in the vicinity of the station. The contracts are made with them after competition in bidding. The service pays, on an average, at Fort Washakie, \$3 a cord for wood, 45 cents per 100 lbs. for hay, and \$1.15 per 100 lbs. for oats.



# THE STATE TROOPS.

7th N. Y.—Col. Appleton.

The winter games of the regimental athletic club will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, 1894, and the following is the list of events, which are open only to members of the regiment: 12 yards run, scratch, for those who never won a prize in a running race; 440 yards run, scratch, for the championship of the regiment; 75 yards run, handicap; one-half mile walk for those who never won a prize in a walking race; 1,000 yards run, handicap; 1 mile safety bicycle race, scratch, for those who never won a prize in a bicycle race; 440 yards run, scratch, for those who never won a prize in any running race; 220 yards run, handicap; 1 mile walk, handicap; 50 yards sack race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in any race; 50 yards sack race, scratch; 1 mile safety bicycle race, handicap; 220 yards hurdle race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in a hurdle race; 220 yards hurdle race, handicap; one-half mile run, scratch, for officer's cup, for those who have never won a prize in a running race; potato race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in this event; 440 yards run, handicap; 220 yards hurdle race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize; 2 mile safety bicycle race, handicap; three-legged race, handicap; relay race, eight laps, teams of four men; putting 16-lb. shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap. The contest for the "Abel" match will commence at the armory range on Nov. 19. In shooting for sharpshooters' badges at the armory on Oct. 13, 20, 27 and Nov. 3, a prize was offered for the top score on each night and the following are the winners:

Corpl. A. Stevens, Co. F.	34	35	(8)
Private J. D. Ford, Co. F.	34	33	67
Corpl. A. Stevens, Co. F.	33	35	68
Corpl. G. M. Carnochan, Co. K.	33	35	68

The rifle team from Co. C, consisting of four men, have won the cup shot for at the recent fair of the 13th Regiment, on an aggregate of 178 out of 200 points.

23d N. Y.—Col. Smith.

On the afternoon of Nov. 3 the 23d Regiment assembled at its old armory on Clemen Avenue for the last time, to bid adieu to the old home and march into its new headquarters at Atlantic and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn. There was a large turnout of both active and veteran members, while many spectators gathered at the old armory and along the line of march. At 4 p. m. assembly sounded, and the regiment was promptly formed and turned over to Colonel Smith. The latter made a few remarks, in which he referred to the honorable record of the regiment in its old home and the many pleasant memories associated with it, and hoped in the new one the old record would be further emulated. The Colonel's remarks being concluded, the band played "And Long Live," the national flag was lowered from the roof of the drill hall and the bugles sounded "lights out." The regiment, numbering fully 800 officers and men, then took up the march for the new armory, a large body of veterans, in command of Gen. A. C. Barnes, acting as escort. The Cadet Corps of the regiment paraded in two companies, and made a very creditable appearance. Of course the regiment received an ovation all along the route, and it made a fine appearance. At the new armory there was a great crush for admittance, and the great building was soon filled. As soon as the command entered the armory the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the national flag was run up by Miss L. M. Bryant, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant Bryant. General Barnes and Colonel Smith both made a few remarks, and the regiment was then dismissed. A special house warming is to be celebrated later. The new armory is an imposing and massive structure, fitted up with every convenience. On each side of the main corridor are 12 company rooms, each measuring 25 x 70 ft., and the main drill hall is 197 x 235 ft., surrounded on all sides by a commodious gallery which will accommodate 2,000 people. On the second floor are rooms for officers, library and squad drill rooms. The third floor is occupied by

the janitor, and the band and drum corps. On the fourth floor is ample room for gymnasium, etc. The lavatories, kitchen, store rooms, rifle range, engine room, etc., are in the basement. For the past few days the work of preparing for the grand fair, to be held from Nov. 14 to 29, has occupied all the time of the regiment, and all details in this connection have progressed in the most satisfactory manner, under the direction of Surgeon Spencer, the chairman of the Fair Committee. The general plan of decoration is to be after the pattern of the Court of Honor at the World's Fair. The loan exhibition of paintings is to be very interesting, and all through the fair there will be a number of special and original features. The fair is to be formally opened on Nov. 14 by Governor Flower, who is to be afterward given a reception at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, by Colonel Smith and officers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## Georgia.

Maj. A. R. Lawton, Jr., the junior Major of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Georgia Volunteers, has started with the inspection of the three companies of his battalion. Co. E was inspected last week and the inspection of Cos. D and F will follow shortly. Co. E passed a very fine inspection. Captain J. F. Brooks, of this company, is certainly one of the very best officers in the Georgia Volunteers, and has his company up to a very high state of efficiency. In the annual inspection by the Inspector-General and at the State encampments they always receive the highest marks and the U. S. officers detailed as instructors always refer to it as a model company. The military men are all waiting anxiously for the appointment of Adjutant and Inspector-General by the new governor, Hon. W. T. Atkinson. The present incumbent, Adj.-Gen. J. McI. Kell, has held the office for a number of years and it is generally thought that he will be reappointed, though there is opposition in the person of a very efficient captain in the central portion of the State.

The companies which have a drill season have started regular weekly drills, and the attendance is fair, though not as good in some companies as it should be. A company can never take a very high stand unless its members attend drills regularly and get the benefit of all instruction given by officers.

Maj. Ed. Karrow, senior Major of the 1st Regiment, has appointed 1st Sergt. W. T. Dixon, of Co. A, his adjutant. Lieutenant Dixon passed a very high examination and will make a good officer. He is very popular with the men of the 1st and all wish him success in his new line.

## California National Guard.

The court of inquiry appointed to make a thorough investigation into the conduct and operations of the National Guard of California, at Sacramento, during the railroad strike in July last, has made a lengthy and scathing report to the Commander-in-Chief. The court of inquiry was convened at the request of Gen. J. H. Dickinson, who maintained that in a report made by Maj. W. H. Dimond, he had been unjustly and improperly criticised. The court consisted of Col. Park Henshaw, 8th Regiment; Col. F. W. Sumner, General Staff; Lieut.-Col. S. S. Wright, 6th Regiment, and Capt. C. L. T. retired. The court began its work of inquiry on Sept. 17, and sent it forward officially on Oct. 24. Among other things the report says, the court has performed its work "without regard to rank, prejudices or preconceived ideas," and its investigations are faithfully returned to the Commander-in-Chief "with its opinions freely expressed."

The report in describing the calling out of the troops to proceed to Sacramento, says the men reported promptly, but were ill fed and subject to delay, and no proper means taken to obtain rations. No real effort, from a military standpoint, it is said, was ever made to enter the depot or take possession of railroad premises. The proof is overwhelming—says the report—that the four companies and Gatling gun detachment comprising General Sheehan's command were entirely surrounded by the crowd, and that the people were permitted to pass as they pleased between the companies and to gather

around the Gatling gun. There can be no mistake as to this fact, as it is shown by the photographs taken at the time. For about an hour General Sheehan's command remained in this position. If the crowd had been so disposed, they could have overwhelmed his troops, taken the Gatling gun and turned it upon the Second Brigade. The fact that this was not done is the best possible proof of the good nature of the crowd and the absence of any large number of dangerous or desperate strikers. For nearly three hours the troops were kept standing in column, the rear brigade lending no assistance in any manner. The crowd was about the west end of the depot only, and the remainder of the depot was open, and no reason appears why it should not have been occupied. General Sheehan refused to obey orders directly communicated to him by General Dimond, to effect an entrance into the depot by force and to fire upon the mob if they refused to give way. A spirit of hesitancy and doubt seems to have taken possession of General Dimond and General Sheehan. There was great straining of technical points of law; grave questions of legal and constitutional rights were raised and discussed at length. Notwithstanding orders to take the depot had been given to the brigade commanders by General Dimond before moving the column from the armory, when positive orders were given to General Sheehan by General Dimond to clear the depot, he delayed their execution, and when these orders were again repeated to him by General Dimond he demanded written orders from the United States Marshal.

General Dimond, in the midst of the excitement and at the moment when strong and positive action should have been taken by him, turned over the command to the United States Marshal. General Dickinson understood fully the object of the movement of the troops to Sacramento and of the march upon the depot. His instructions to co-operate with and support General Sheehan must have been understood by him to mean such union with the troops under his immediate command as would have best served to accomplish the objects of the movement. During all the time the troops remained at the depot and until they were dismissed no movement or disposition of his command was made or undertaken. The troops remained until July 12, after the arrival of the Federal troops. No effort appears to have been made during the seven days that they remained in camp, and no other reason appears why the depot could not have been taken on any one of those seven days. While in camp no attempt was made to provide rations and nothing was done towards making the command independent, but the troops were sent to the various hotels and eating-houses for their meals. No service of any kind was performed while in camp except the regulation drills and the guarding of the camp. The discipline maintained was rigid and severe, none of the troops being allowed to leave the camp except for their meals, and the men cheerfully and at all times complied with all orders, and at no time evinced any inclination to complain except at their lack of activity. On July 11, at 6 a. m., the National Guard forces marched to the river front where they took possession of the freight sheds and a considerable portion of the railroad tracks, this being intended to cover the arrival of the troops of the Regular Army. The National Guard performed this service with firmness and ability. On July 12, the Second Brigade reported for duty to General Graham of the Regular Army, and thereafter under his direction guarded railroad property until relieved from duty on July 25. General Graham, in his testimony, refers in terms of highest praise to the zealous and efficient manner in which the State troops performed those and other duties in and about Sacramento. The troops were destitute of many things that go to make up the equipment of a soldier. There were absolutely no commissary stores. In some cases the officer in command was obliged to purchase shoes and clothing. At one time in Sacramento the Major-General commanding gave his personal guaranty in order to feed a portion of the troops. The rank and file, with the exception of two companies mentioned elsewhere, were at all times under good discipline and behaved with becoming courage and loyalty. Great injustice has been done the men by the reports then made and the widespread publication that they were disloyal and unreli-



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able, and it is with pleasure that the court is able to report, as it does, that not only on the 4th of July, but during the whole time they remained in Sacramento, the men obeyed all orders with cheerfulness and alacrity, and that the discipline maintained was of the very best. The effect of heat and hunger upon the troops was grossly exaggerated. It is true some few were prostrated by the heat, but the number was very limited; in many companies not a single man succumbed.

It was a great misfortune and an error of judgment to place the Sacramento companies at the head of the column, as the members of these organizations resided in Sacramento; many of them belonged to trade organizations, and, in all probability, sympathized with the strikers. It was undoubtedly one of the grave errors of the day to place the troops in a position where they would recognize in the crowd their daily associates, neighbors, friends, and, perhaps, relatives. This was done in deference to the demand of General Sheehan that he have the right of line as senior. The court is of the opinion that if the San Francisco troops had been placed at the head of the column, an entry into the depot could have been effected without trouble or loss of life. The evidence shows that General Dimond did, after some delay, issue the necessary orders to take the depot, and if it had not been for the delinquency of his subordinate officers the depot would have been occupied. When General Sheehan's command reached the place where the crowd was gathered in his front his command was marching in close column of companies, and with a front of 16 files. There were no orders to deploy, no thought of a skirmish line, but the first company was allowed to bump up against the mob until they stopped without orders. The court is of the opinion that a greater portion of the responsibility for the failure to take the depot at Sacramento on July 4 is due to the suggestions made and advice given by General Sheehan and to the faulty handling of his command, especially when in the immediate presence of the mob. The facts lead to the irresistible conclusion that the acts of General Sheehan in stopping to plead and argue with the mob instead of proceeding to take the depot by force when ordered to do so, make him liable to severe censure. General Dickinson neglected the most important duty of a commander—that of supplying his command with subsistence. In view of all the facts General Dickinson is to be criticised for his neglect to make any movement towards taking the depot. The statements made by General Dickinson with regard to the demoralization of his command on July 4 were not well founded, and he is to be criticised for not being better informed in this respect. Colonel Sullivan is responsible for the lack of preparation of his regiment, and he must be criticised for his actions while in command of the Second Brigade on July 4, before the depot at Sacramento. Colonel Sullivan addressed the crowd and asked them if there would be any objection on their part to taking the members of his

regiment into the depot out of the sun. The crowd not agreeing to this, he withdrew. This address was made from the top of a cab. Major Jansen, of the 1st Regiment, also urged General Dimond not to bring on a conflict, and also reported that the troops were demoralized and could not be relied upon, and is to be severely censured. Colonel Barry was also present at the consultation held on June 30, and is to blame for the want of preparation in his regiment; and the remarks which have been made in regard to the commissary stores of the Second Brigade and the 1st Regiment are equally applicable to the 3d Regiment. There was also a great lack of discipline in portions of the 3d Regiment, and some of the field and company officers did not seem to have their men under proper control. Colonel Noonan remained at the depot with two companies of the 6th Infantry Regiment until after the Sacramento companies moved away, when he marched from the ground without orders. There was no demoralization in his command, but the court finds that Colonel Noonan committed a grave error in thus removing the command without orders. Co. A, of the 2d Infantry Regiment of Sacramento, on July 4, were guilty of mutiny in declaring, immediately prior to the movement upon the depot, that they would not obey orders. And Co. G, 3d Regiment, was also guilty of the same offence in deserting the column at the depot. Both of these organizations disgraced the National Guard, and as organizations they should not be permitted to remain in the service. We would therefore recommend that both of said companies should be mustered out of the service. With the exceptions herein noted, the rank and file of the entire National Guard behaved with courage and loyalty, and are entitled to the highest praise for the readiness with which they performed all duty and the cheerfulness which characterized their acceptance of the many hardships incident to the campaign. The operations of the National Guard during the late strike have shown the defects of the present organization, and have brought prominently before the whole State the necessity of reorganizing the National Guard.

#### The Naval Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The target season of 1894 closed with Oct. 31, and has resulted in a still further increase of efficiency of the brigade, as a fighting force. From a modest beginning in 1890, it has gradually increased its percentage of marksmen, until it stands at the head of the Massachusetts militia. This has only been accomplished by the expenditure of a large sum of money in addition to the State allowance of \$50 per division. Better range facilities have been furnished than ever before, but the ranges must be open holidays in order to reduce the amount of time lost by the men going to a range, which at the best must take half a day. It is also to be hoped that the practice of sending a State team to Creedmoor will be resumed in 1895, for, considering the

amount of money expended, more return is had in added interest in rifle shooting and increased work by those who would doubtless try for a place on a team that would surely do itself and the Commonwealth credit than could be obtained in any other way.

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the 4th Division on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, Mr. M. K. Eyre was elected Junior Lieutenant. Mr. Eyre is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and has been a very active and popular member of the division. He thoroughly deserves the promotion. The 2d Division had infantry drill on the same evening.

#### Various.

Co. D, 47th N. Y., will hold a reception at the armory on Nov. 15.

Co. A, 22d N. Y., Captain Kenworthy, will hold an entertainment and dance at the armory on Nov. 12.

The 11st N. Y., Colonel Greene, will parade for annual inspection and muster at its armory on Nov. 12.

The grand fair of the 23d N. Y. will begin at the new armory on Nov. 14 and continue until Nov. 24.

The 47th N. Y., Colonel Eddy, will be reviewed by General McLeer at its armory on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 28. A reception will follow.

Governor Flower, of New York, has appointed Capt. E. B. Ives, of the 1st Brigade Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer with rank of Major.

The Cadet Corps of the 1st Battery N. Y. will hold a review and reception at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in West 44th street, Nov. 14, and a number of other Cadet Corps will take part.

At the last session of the 1st Brigade N. Y. examining board, the following officers passed: 2d Lieut. F. J. Keany and T. J. Quinn, 69th Batt., and Capt. O. Harriman, Jr., A. D. C., staff.

The Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade N. Y. have determined upon an interesting entertainment to be held at their quarters in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, on the evening of Nov. 26. Illustrations of various modes of signaling will be among the features.

2d Lieut.-elect Stephen S. Johnson, who has been unanimously chosen for a commission from the 7th Regiment by Co. B, 12th N. Y., is an accomplished rifleman, and this, with his other good qualities, will make him a valuable acquisition to the company.

The 2d Battery N. Y. will hold a big stag entertainment at its armory on the evening of Dec. 7. There will be boxing by a number of well-known fistic artists of pronounced ability, and a vaudeville entertainment in which, it is said, quite a number of leading ladies from the "variety stage" will appear. The admission fee is to be \$1.

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Adjutant-General Cameron, of North Carolina, announces that elections will be held Dec. 6, 1894, for one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and two majors for each regiment, and for one commander, one lieutenant-commander and executive officer, and one lieutenant, navigator and ordnance officer for the Naval Battalion. The elections will be held at the following-named places: Goldsboro, Wilmington, Burlington, Statesville. Under the law these elections will be for terms of four years, and all elections of company officers on and after Dec. 6, 1894, will be for terms of two years.

#### Coming Events.

Nov. 12.—Entertainment and dance, Co. A, 22d N. Y., at armory.  
Nov. 14.—Drill and reception of 1st Battery, N. Y. Cadets, at armory 334 W. 41st St.  
Nov. 14 to 20.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.  
Nov. 15.—Reception of Co. D, 47th N. Y., at armory.  
Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.  
Nov. 24.—Formal opening of the new armory of the 13th N. Y. on Sumner Ave., Brooklyn.  
Nov. 26.—Entertainment of 2d Brigade N. Y. Signal Corps at headquarters.  
Nov. 28.—Ball of Co. A, 9th N. Y. at armory.  
Nov. 28.—Review of 47th N. Y. at armory.  
Nov. 28.—Athletic games 22d N. Y., at armory.



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Dec. 15.—Athletic games 71st N. Y., at armory.

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#### MARRIED.

**DICKSON-ABBOTT.**—At the home of the bride, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1894, Lieut. Tracy Dickson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., to Miss Isabella Kendrick Abbott, daughter of Col. R. F. Abbott.  
**FIELD-CLARK.**—At Bennington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1894, Lieut. Comdr. Wells L. Field, U. S. Navy, to Miss Ruth Dunning Clark, daughter of Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Clark.  
**RAFFERTY-KILPATRICK.**—At the Murray Hill Hotel, N. Y. city, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1894, Lieut. William Carroll Rafferty, 1st Art., U. S. Army, and Miss Julia Mercedes Kilpatrick, daughter of the late Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

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**SWEZEY-COMBA.**—At Fort Yates, Nov. 7, 1894, Lieut. Claude B. Swezey, 8th Cav., to Miss Frances Mary Comba, daughter of Lieut.-Col Richard Comba, 12th Inf.

#### BIRTHS.

**HOBBS.**—At Elmhyrst, Newport, R. I., Oct. 29, to the wife of Payar. J. Goodwin Hobbs, U. S. Navy, a son.  
**HODGES.**—At Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 31, 1894, to the wife of Capt. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, a daughter.

#### DIED.

**BROWN.**—At Watertown, Mass., Sergt. Joseph M. Brown, U. S. Army, retired.  
**GOODIN.**—At her home near Cincinnati, Oct. 30, 1894, Sarah E. Goodin, sister of Mrs. Sumner Lincoln.  
**REDMON.**—At Zaleski, O., Oct. 28, 1894, Mrs. Kate Shipton Redmon, wife of J. H. Redmon, and sister of Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Artillery.  
**RICE.**—At Bakersfield, Cal., Frances Alice Rice, daughter of Lieut. Frank S. Rice, U. S. Army, retired.  
**ROE.**—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 4, at her late residence, 40 Fifth avenue, New York, Josephine A. Roe, widow of Stephen Homer Roe, and mother of Capt. Charles F. Roe, of Troop A, New York, formerly of the 2d Cavalry.  
**SHIPTON.**—At Coal Grove, O., Nov. 5, 1894, Mrs. R. E. Shipton, wife of James P. Shipton, and mother of Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Artillery.

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